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Of the choicest qualities; &c., &c., &c.

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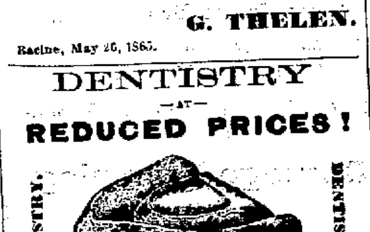

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Poetry.

THE LESSON OF TIME.

Folly stood by the side of a river one day,
And looked at herself in the water;
And Wisdom, who chanc'd to be passing that way,
Would fain a sage lesson have taught her.

But Folly's loud laugh, as she gazed on the stream,
Caused Wisdom depending to think,
That the waters of Knowledge might flow at her feet,
But Folly would ne'er stoop to drink.

And Folly still gaz'd as the waters pass'd by,
Well pleased with the face they reflected;
But that Wisdom, the sober old elf, was so nigh,
She ne'er for a moment suspected.

While the sun with the hues of the rainbow would paint
The bubbles that floated around,
Folly though each a palace where fairies might dwell,
Or the spirits of Peri's be found.

At length a dark shadow passed over the spot,
Which startled the maid from her dream,
And the rough hand of time brushed her cheek as he dropt
A pebble in Fancy's bright stream.

It ruffled poor Folly's gay mirror so soon,
That she turned with a sigh from the water;
For she liked not the wrinkles its surface displayed,
Nor the lesson that rude hand had taught her.

Cried Wisdom, "poor maid, though my precepts you scorned,
Revered in each country and clime,
Know that those who may trifle with Folly in youth,
Must at least learn a lesson from time."

SPEECH OF HALBERT E. PAINE,

OF WISCONSIN,

On the Subject of Admitting the Southern States to Congress, Delivered in Congress, Jan. 31, 1866.

MR. PAINE. Mr. Chairman, in the discussion of the effect of the rebellion upon the relation of the late rebel states to the federal constitution, it becomes necessary, at the outset, to assure ourselves that we use the word state in its right sense, for even in its application to political societies and governmental organizations, it has essentially different significations. Its meaning is somewhat purely geographical. Sometimes it is used to designate the government itself. By this word we sometimes mean the people constituting a political society, within certain geographical limits, in their highest sovereign capacity. They are then invested with all the attributes of sovereignty, as such political society; and therefore constitute an absolutely sovereign state—a nation. England is such a state to-day. The people of England hold all sovereign power in their highest form as people of England. They are not invested with one portion of them as people of England, and with another portion by virtue of some other political connection or condition, and England is an absolute sovereignty. Her government, whatever successive form it takes, represents all possible sovereign power.—Whether as a despotism or a commonwealth, or a constitutional monarchy, she is always the sovereign state of England. In another sense, quite distinct from all these, this word designates a political society, within certain geographical limits, organized within a particular government. Such is its signification when applied to one of the States of the American Union—The State of New York is a political society, existing under defined boundaries under the particular goveremental organization which constitutes and keeps her one of the United States, or she is no State at all. New York is not an absolute sovereignty. Her people are invested with only a part of the powers and attributes of sovereignty, as a people of New York. They hold the rest as people of the United States.

The people of the United States together, in their two-fold relation to the State and the Union, constitute an absolute sovereignty, a complete state like England. Such a State, although rude and only half-fledged, was each of the original thirteen, before the adoption of the national constitution. Such a State, not one of them has been since the adoption of that constitution.—Such a State not one of those admitted since its adoption, has ever been for a single moment. Its framers have given us everywhere, on the same ground, two co-existent governments, each perfect within its own sphere, and yet neither complete in itself nor independent of the other. Neither the States nor the national government separate from each other are states or anything else known to the constitution. They are complements of each other. The existence of each is essential to the existence of the other. The States moving in their orbits around their central sun, the Constitution, form the great national system known as the great American Union. If the central power of the constitution is essential to the existence of the nation, so also is it essential to the existence of the States. When it shall be cut off from any one of the States, whatever else that State may become, whether a mere Territory or an independent sovereignty, it will no longer be a State of this Union. Although the people and the soil will remain, the body politic known to the constitution as an American state will have perished. In no State of the Union can the machinery of State government operate or exist for a moment if the vital force of the federal constitution is withdrawn, because there can be no State constitution whereof the national constitution is not the corner-stone, there can be no State officer whose official character is not based upon an oath to the federal constitution; when that foundation is destroyed, whatever else he may be, he is not an officer of an American State. Nor is a government administered by such officers, a government of the State of the Union, whatever other thing unknown to the Constitution it may be.

Now, if from a State like England or France in our premises, we leap to a State like New York or Alabama in our conclusions, our reasoning may of course be fallacious. If we argue that all States, meaning such States as England, are immortal, and therefore a particular State, meaning such a limited State as Alabama, is immortal, the fallacy will be transparent and puerile. If we affirm that a 'State cannot die,' 'a dead State is a solecism, an impossibility,' referring to an absolute sovereignty like England, and therefore Alabama has never, during the rebellion, ceased to be a State of this Union, our error will be without excuse. All reasoning from a sovereign State, like England, to a limited State, like Alabama, will be utterly fallacious, because the analogy is utterly wanting.

But it is not true, sir, that even such sovereign States as England are immortal. They may perish through subjugation, or by the voluntary surrender of their sovereignty, without any such extraordinary visitation as the depopulation or submersion of their soil. It has been a common occurrence in human society. It has happened to Ireland, Poland, and scores of other nations by subjugation. Absolute sovereignty was lost to Texas, and to the thirteen States, by voluntary surrender. The soil of Scotland is still above the sea. Her people are there. She is not without government. Even her old name remains. But the sovereign State of Scotland has disappeared from the face of the earth. It is dead.

These propositions respecting the immortality of States are not true, then, even when applied to such complete sovereignties as England, Scotland, Poland, or the aggregate American Republic. They are still more erroneous when applied to these limited sovereignties, the States of the American Union.

If the people of Pennsylvania were invested with the highest capacity of sovereignty as the people of Pennsylvania, in which case Pennsylvania would be like France, absolutely sovereign and independent, then would it indeed be true that whatever changes might befal her, short of actual loss of sovereignty by surrender or subjugation, she would, whether as a despotism, a constitutional monarchy, or a republic, always remain the sovereign State of Pennsylvania. But the people of Pennsylvania are not invested with the highest capacity of sovereignty as people of Pennsylvania, but as people at once of Pennsylvania and of the United States; and when the constitutional relation between the State and the Union is broken up, although the people and soil and name may remain, yet the thing known to the Constitution as the State of Pennsylvania, dies surely as the branch dies if severed from the tree.

I will indicate, sir, a few of the forms in which death, welcome or unwelcome, may overtake one of the States of the American Union.

If those who assert that 'Alabama once a State must always be a State,' that 'the State of Alabama can never die,' only mean that her soil will, unless depopulated, or submerged, always remain with her people upon it, under one name and form of government or another, the proposition is worth neither asserting or answering. It amounts to nothing more than that physical geography will remain as it is unless changed. If, however, the proposition means that the State of the American Union known to the Constitution as the State of Alabama must always remain such, it is not true.

In the first place, the national Constitution itself provides for the most quiet and orderly death and burial of such an 'immortal State.' The framers of that instrument have deliberately and precisely indicated the proceedings by which Alabama might have ceased to be a State of the Union, have actually prescribed her funeral ceremonies. And these proceedings and ceremonies are so utterly devoid of pomp and circumstances that six votes may be decisive of her fate, of which six, votes only two need be cast by her own citizens.

The third section of the fourth article of the Constitution stands in these words:

'New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislature of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.'

If, therefore, the Legislatures of Alabama and Mississippi had, by majority of one vote in each branch, enacted the political death of these two States, and the organization of a new State with a new name by a junction of the two, and if Congress had a few days later, by a majority of one in each branch, ratified this arrangement, then would be the last have been heard of the 'immortal' State of Alabama. The map would no longer show even her name. Into such a narrow, unhonored grave collapses the huge balloon of state immortality. Against the erection of a new State by the junction of Alabama and Mississippi would perhaps be urged the grave constitutional objection that such a subtraction of one from the number of the States without a corresponding diminution of the number of the stars on our flag, would make 'that flag a flaunting lie.' But then an appeal to the paint pot would obviate his objection.

Again. Rhode Island, for example, may in the distant future be driven by the exigencies of history from commerce and manufactures back to agriculture. Depopulated by emigration and miserably poor, she may grow weary of the burden of her State government, and come to regard it as a curse rather than a blessing. If Rhode Island shall then abrogate her State constitution, rescind her ratification of the national constitution, vacate every State office, repeal every law, recall from Congress her senators and representatives, solemnly renounce forever all her rights as a member of the Union, and ask the Federal government and her sister, State of Massachusetts to permit her to become again what she had been for thirty years preceding 1662, a part of the State of Massachusetts—what, sir, becomes of the State of Rhode Island? She is partially dead. The people remain, the land remains, both subject to the Federal Constitution; but that organization of political society, under the constitution, within her borders, which constituted and kept her a State of the Union, no longer exists. That limited sovereignty which she formerly cherished as a blessing she has now thrown away as a curse. If, in compliance with her request, she is annexed to Massachusetts, her last vestige of separate sovereignty is irretrievably lost. It will be idle for her afterward, in the day of returning prosperity, to insist upon resuming, at her pleasure, her functions as a State, on the preposterous plea that once a State she always was and still is a State and lost none of her State rights under the constitution.

If she is not annexed to Massachusetts she becomes at once a part of the unorganized territory of the United States. A territorial government then to be speedily provided. And if, becoming rich and strong once more, she desires to resume her State sovereignty, she has no other door of entrance into the Federal Union than that provided in the constitution for the admission of new States.

If all this Rhode Island should make no attempt to join a hostile power, should perform no hostile act; should manifest no purpose to harm the Republic, nevertheless she could not, after her voluntary abrogation of all her rights and functions as a State, insist upon her constitutional right to resume those functions at her pleasure without the acquiescence of the Federal government or the other States. The question of her political death she assumed to decide for herself, as she had a right to do; but upon the question of her resurrection it would be for Congress to speak.

Now, suppose that she had rescinded her ratification of the Federal Constitution, renounced her allegiance to it and her rights under it, and recalled from Congress her Senators and Representatives, without abrogating her State constitution of vacating her State offices; then would her condition be, if possible more fatal than in the case first supposed to all claim to the rights of one of the sovereign States of the Union. Having with her own hand severed the constitutional bond which sustained the state relation and existance, the effected retention of a State government would have been itself a menace, a preposterous claim of independent sovereignty within the geographical limits of the Union, in open defiance of the Constitution, and at the expense of National existence, which claim self-perservation and the maintenance of the Constitution would compel the National Government to crush.

South Carolina repealed the ordinance by which she had ratified the Federal Constitution renounced all interest in and allegiance to the Union, called home her Senators and Representatives, and yet affected to retain her State government. Certainly this if persisted in for four years, would not only have remitted her to a territorial condition, under the Constitution, and rendered the assent of the Federal Government necessary to her resumption of the functions of a State, but would have compelled the national Government to crush her menacing, dangerous pretense of independent sovereignty within the territorial limits of the Republic. In the absence of traitorous or criminal intent, of lasting peril to the Union, the country would naturally have been most lenient as to the conditions of her reconstruction, would have welcomed her back as the joyful father wecomed the returning prodical.

But South Carolina, like the other rebel States, went further than that.—She took another step which gave a worse complexion to case. She undertook to transfer her allegiance to a hostile government which could only exist on the ruins of ours, and waged war against the Union for four years seeking not merely the injury but the disintegration and absolute ruin of the Republic. And yet it is claimed that during this whole time she actually remained a State of the Union, with such soverignty and such rights as the Constitution secures to the States of the Union, with the right at any moment when the whim seized her, before, at, or after her defeat, to drop the sword and resume, unquestioned, her place among the States; that her practical relations to the constitution were merely disturbed by the war.

Sir, these relations were not merely disturbed; they were utterly destroyed. Among the relations which she sustained to the Union were eight, vital in their character, affecting respectively the Federal revenues, the jurisdiction of the Federal courts, the official oaths of State officers, allegiance to the United States, representation in the Federal Congress, the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States, the effect to be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of the other States, and the Federal regulation of our foreign affairs and inter-State commerce. In not one of these relations has there been, during four years, one single spark of life. They, and the State whose breath and blood they were, are dead, and the trump of her resurrection will be something else than the whistle of a secretary's proclamation. It is true that she has not shaken off the national sovereignty; that not by the mere pendency of war, but only by final success in war, could she escape her obligations to the Union and the Constitution. But on the other hand, it is equally true that her acts, although powerless and void to take her out of the jurisdiction of the Constitution, did terminate her State existence; and therefore consign her to the condition of an unorganized territory, to be organized as a Territory or admitted as a State, according to the judgment and discretion of the Congress of the nation.

It is urged by the earnest champions of the immortality of these States, that the provision of the Constitution which binds the United States to guaranty to every State in the Union a republican form of government is a pledge of intervention to States, as States, not territories, and therefore the clause, in fact, provides not only for a guarantee of a republican form of government to the States, but also for a guarantee of their perpetnity as States.

Sir, this doctrine of a double-headed guarantee will bear no scrutiny. Neither standing alone nor construed by the context will the clause yield such a two-fold guarantee. Every word used is essential to the single guarantee of a republican form of government. And it is but a shabby compliment to the wisdom of the statesmen who framed the Constitution, to say that they have, in one section bound the United States to guaranty that Alabama shall live forever as a state of the Union, after having in the very next preceding section, deliberately provided a most unostentatious ceremony whereby six voters might finally decide for her the question of life or death. But this is the precise compliment which this doctrine of a double guarantee pays to the framers of our Constitution; for if that instrument has, in one section of the fourth article, guaranteed that Alabama shall remain a state, it has also in another section of the same article guaranteed that Alabama may cease to be a state whenever her death-warrant shall be signed by her own Legislature, with the assent of the Legislature of an adjacent state and of Congress.

Not only does this provision contain no guarantee that she shall always remain the State of Alabama, but it involves no guarantee that she shall always remain a state, or a part of a state, under any name or form. It is nothing more than it purports to be—a provision for a guarantee of republican governments to the states of this Union, while they are states, leaving the question whether they shall forever remain states to be decided by something outside of this section. It might as well be claimed that the clause which guarantees full faith and credit in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state, guarantees also that the states shall always remain states because the pledge is made to the states. It might as well be claimed that the section which guarantees to the citizens of each state all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states, also guarantees that such citizens shall always remain citizens, shall never, by crime or expatriation, or otherwise, lose or throw off their citizenship, because the pledge is made to citizens.

Nor can you find, sir, anywhere in the Constitution a guarantee that a state shall never put off the garments of state sovereignty, never through the crime or choice of her citizens, return to the territorial condition. There is no such provision expressed or implied in the Constitution. There ought to be no such provision there. The time may come when it will be a grievous hardship for a particular state to be forcibly compelled, by the United States, to maintain against her own interest and choice the burden of a state government. The time has already come when it will be an intolerable hardship to the rest of the Union to permit states, which attempting to murder, perpetrated suicide, to become living states again without security against future crime.

Nor is it true that if these rebellious communities were territories and not states, their people could not have been traitors against the United States.—For territories are subject to the Federal Constitution and laws no less than states. There is nothing in this condition any more than in that of states to absolve their citizens from allegiance to the Federal constitution or diminish the turpitude of the crime of treason against the United States. So far as the punishment for treason is concerned, if the doctrine that they were states in the Union has any advantage over the doctrine that they were states out of the Union, it rests upon the ground that in a conflict of state and federal allegiance the Federal constitution is paramount for states in the Union, and a nullity for the states out of the Union. But the position that they were mere territories of this Union has this advantage over both, that for the people of a territory the federal constitution is not only the paramount but the sole bond of allegiance.

Nor does this doctrine entail upon the United States as conquerors the payment of any portion of the rebel debt. Not upon this foundation, if upon any, can rest the claim that the nation, which, without intermission, struggled to subdue the rebels, became, when successful, bound by the law of nations to pay to foreign or domestic creditors, the debts incurred in resisting its authority. Whatever liabilities may result from the doctrine that South Carolina left the Union and incurred debts as a sovereign state, or as a member of a sovereign confederacy, which doctrine I repudiate, whatever liabilities may result from the doctrine that during the war she remained a state of the Union and incurred debts as such state, which doctrine I also repudiate; it is very clear that the only payments which her European creditors can hope to realize from meddling with our territories, will be such as can be made through the threats of old Farragut's guns.

In my judgment, then, this constitutional relation of these communities to the Federal Government is that of unorganized territories. But they sustain at the same time another relation, that of the conquered to the conqueror under the laws of war. If it would be the right and duty of the Government to maintain the authority of the Constitution and the integrity of the Republic, by crushing a claim to absolute sovereignty on the part of a state, even though such state should not herself first draw the sword, still clearer will be the right, still more imperative the duty of the Government, if the state herself first flies to arms, in alliance with other armed enemies, attempts to destroy the nation.

And the right to draw the sword in defense of the national existence is the right to hold the sword unsheathed until such defense is completely achieved and crowned with solid guarantees of future security and peace. The doctrine to which the Democratic party has steadily adhered, since the day of its enuniciation by Mr. Buchanan, is that the republic had no right to resist by force of arms the attempt of the rebels upon its life, because 'the constitution contains no provision authorizing the coercion of a sovereign State.' Others believe that in the clause authorizing Congress to provide for the common defense and general welfare, for calling forth the military to execute the laws and suppress insurrection, for arming and governing the military, and for the punishment of treason, and requiring the President, who is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, could be found ample authority to defend a Republic by force of arms against the assaults of a State as well as against assaults from any other quarter.

But the existence of this power in the federal government is not dependent upon upon Constitutional provisions. Its expression in the written Constitution would be only a formal recognition of a power which should exist, valid and complete, whether so recognized or not. The American people organized into political society under the State and national governments are, in the aggregate, invested with all the inherent rights and attributes of sovereignty which belongs to any independent nation.

First and foremost among these is the right of self-preservation, which is as clearly inherent in nations as in individuals, is indeed inseparable from the very idea of national sovereignty. It can neither be strengthened nor impaired by written constitution, and if any nation on the face of the earth has an inherent right to defend itself against domestic or foreign foes, this republic has that right, and the defense must be made decisive and complete. If it was the right of the nation to undertake the war, it was the duty of the nation to carry it forward to a legitimate end. That end is the solid rock of national salvation. It was to be expected, sir, that the northern men who could assert that the republic had no right to resist, by arms, an armed attempt upon its life, would not hesitate to assert also, that the belligerent rights of the nation terminated at the instant of the military surrender of the rebel armies. But the second proposition is as false as the first. The nation was not, at the instant of military victory, to be, in the twinkling of an eye, stripped of the right to exact securities for future life and peace, which pertains to all beligerent powers, unless the war was waged, not for national salvation, but for military triumph. But if we undertook and waged this war for the achievement of military victory, we are the bloodiest butchers in the annals of our race.

These rebel communities sustain, therefore, the two-fold relation of inhabitants of territories, subject to the constitution, and of enemies conquered in war. All the rights springing from both these relations vest in the United States; and it is at the option of the United States to exercise one class for the other, or both, in the reconstruction of the late rebel States.

How, and by what department of the government are those rights which vest in the nation, as the sovereign of the territories, to be exercised? Fortunately we are not without beacons, set in the constitution, to guide us forward from the point where the civil authority succeeds the military power. In the first place, the control of the territories is vested in Congress. If in the judgment of Congress it shall be necessary to organize and govern the rebel States as territories, upon Congress will devolve the duty of providing for their organization and government. In the next place, the power to admit new states, is given to Congress. And when in the judgment of Congress, it shall be proper to admit these territories as States of the Union, it will be for Congress to provide the necessary legislation. And finally, the constitution provides that 'the United States shall guarantee to each State in this Union, a republican form of government,' not quibbling over a distinction between form and substance, but indicating the form of government to be guaranteed, as distinguished from monarchical or other forms. Is the authority for the practical realization of this guarantee vested in the federal or in the State Government? On this point there is no such ambiguity in the constitution as appears in the clause relating to a fugitive from labor. Its language is explicit The United States are to enforce the guarantee.

And yet, when we inquire into the precise method prescribed for its enforcement, the case is not so clear.—Other powers are given to Congress, to the judicial department, to the President. But this is not especially assigned to either department of the Government. It is given to the United States. How, then, will the United States practically execute the provisions? In my judgment, the power is to be exercised by Congress, when the act to be performed for the realization of the guarantee, is a legislative act, by the President, when executive action is proper, and by the judicial department when judicial action is demanded, and, in general, by those branches of the federal Government, whose functions embrace the acts to be performed.

If an existing State should throw off the republican form and become a monarchy, it would be necessary to cure the evil, although perhaps, difficult either to indicate or execute the remedy. But in the case of States applying for admission into the Union, there can be no difficulty. An act of Congress is the machinery for enforcement of the guarantee.

This provision has hitherto remained virtually a dead letter, as against the despotism of slavery, because slavery has hitherto maintained for its own benefit, a law higher than the constitution, has in fact, held the Constitution itself in chains. Now that a million bayonets have emancipated the Constitution as well as the slaves, it is time that this provision should cease to be a dead letter, that the word republic should cease to reek with the slime of slavery. If Congress should be false to the obligation imposed by this provision, it will not now, as heretofore, be able to plead the fear of a power higher than the Constitution, as a justification for setting at naught the letter of the Constitution and the law of God.

Our rights of conquest are, in my judgment subject to no limitation except those of humanity. The republic is the sole judge of the extent of these limitations, and is under the law of nations, responsible to no human tribunal for the manner in which these rights are exercised. The fact that the southern people were subject of the constitution, as well as enemies in the war, effects not the extent of our rights of conquest, but only the question who shall exercise them.

The President is not the war power of [illegible] part, but not the whole of it. Under the constitution congress declares war, grants letters of marque and reprisal, makes rules concerning captures on land and water, raises and supports armies, provides and maintain a navy, makes rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces, provides for calling forth, arming, and disciplining the milita, exercises exclusive authority over all forts, arsenals magazines and dock-yards. The President is Commander-in-Chief of the army And Navy which congress raises and provides. Here, as elsewhere, he executes the laws which congress enacts. That part of the war power which is legislative in its nature belongs to congress. That which is executive belongs to the President. Such a division is unknown to absolute monarchies; and hence they can afford us in this case neither precedents nor principles. With a foreign nation he may make peace, by virtue of his treaty-making power, and yet even then his action will be rendered declaration of war. But when congress reconizes war in insurrection he has no power to conclude or claim peace except such as is bestowed or may be resumed by congress. The president is bound to obey all constitutional laws of congress relating to war just as he is bound to obey any other constitutional laws. To those whom the virtual dictatorship of the President, enforced by circumstances during the war, has now wholly blinded to the constitutional line of demarkation between the legislative and executive departments of the government, it cannot be difficult to determin which of these rights are to be exercised by congress and the president, respectively, in this case.

If the mere pendency of war exempted the rebels from jurisdiction of our Constitutiion, then had the President and Senate the constitutional power, not indeed to reannex them, but to give them absolute independence, before or after the surrender of their armies, and so to cast them off beyond the reach of Congress, because the treaty-making power is vested in the President and Senate. But this treaty-making power being unexercised, everything would devolve on Congress except the mere maintainance of order through the Army and Navy until congress could express its will in legislation. If, however, the late rebel states did not, as the result of the mere pendency of war, becomes separate states, the whole power to dispose of them, rests without restriction or limitation in the legislative department of the government. The only constitutional power of the President over them, after actual hostilities ceased, is to preserve order by means of the Army and Navy until the voice of the law-making power can be heard. This would be all different in Russia. It will sooner or later be all different here, if we suffer the executive strain upon our constitution which we have tolerated as a necessity in time of war to be prepared in time of peace.

But gentleman affirm that it is now all different here; that the entire political word of reconstruction intervening between the cessation and the scrutiny of credentials by the election committees of Congress, developes on the President as Commander-in-Chief. And they present this reasoning in support of the position. The military surrender of the rebels on the field of battle must, it is said, be followed as an act of justice by a surrender on the field of political controversy. Whoever had the right to dictate the term of the military surrender, had also the right to dictate the terms of the political surrender. The former right belonged to the President. Therefore the latter also belongs to him. The right to insist upon what is termed a political surrender, it is probably a cautious expression for the right of conquest. It must be that or nothing. For certainly it can only be derived from the relation of the conquered to the conqueror under the law of nations, unless you look to the relation of the sovereign to unorganized territory under the Constitution. In no event can it possibly exist as against a state of the Union. But the objection of this reasoning is, that there is no truth in the main, proposition. The possession of this right in one case does not involve the possession in the other. The right to fix the conditions of the military surrender devolved upon the President because he was the military Commander-in-Chief, and what he did lay strictly within the scope of his military duty. But the political surrender, if you please to call it such, is quite another thing, and lies just as certainly without the scope of his military duty.

It will not do, sir, to say that the rebels, having the power to chose, select him as the functionary to whom they would surrender, and thereby invested him, at their own option, with functions not provided by the Constitution. They surrender to him, because there was no other Commander-in-Chief to whom they could surrender. And he accepted their surrender in the only capacity in which he could accept it, in his military capacity. Neither they nor he could transform the power which executes the laws into the power which makes them, any more than they could invest the chief judicial officer with the functions of law-maker or Commander-en-Chief.

Now, if gentlemen shall appeal to the American people, or to this Congress, to ratify and legalize particular measures of a heroic and patriotic President, adopted in the exercise of his direction as a military commander and civil ruler compelled to bear a burden of overwhelming responsibility on an untrodden head, to this appeal the people and this Congress will, I doubt not, respond with a generosity which will go as near as stern justice and plighted faith will permit to the extreme verge of the Constitution. But when they appeal to our grateful admiration for a man who stood like a rock against the storms of treason on the soil of Tennessee, and ask us, not to ratify particular measures, but to admit them to have been absolutely valid and constitutional in their inception, and within his exclusive jurisdiction, they ought

(Concluded on fourth page.)

Racine Journal.

WM. L. UTLEY, Editor.

RACINE, FEB. 21st, 1866.

Reconstruction, General Paine's Speech and things in General.

Although we have differed from some of our Republican friends concerning the practicability of immediately investing the negroes of the South with the right of suffrage, we have never differed with the most ultra about the right or practibility of punishing traitors and treason. We believe that it would be very impolitic and unwise to admit those slightly subdued and unrepentant rebels into Congress, dripping in the best blood of the nation, to become the arbitors of their own crimes. It is astonishing to us that there can be found any man North of Mason & Dixon's line, that will advocate such a damnable proposition, and yet it is no more strange than true. We had hoped, through the professions of Mr. Johnson, soon after he was inaugurated, that treason would be punished and that the freedmen would be protected in their rights. As the great end for which we had so long struggled, the abolition of slavery, had been accomplished, we had hoped that he would be able to find some middle passage betwixt the two contending parties, the North and the South, whereby a settlement might be made that would, in a measure, be satisfying to both, and we still think if Mr. Johnson had been able to stand up against the flattery of his enemies, he could have effected the work, but in his swinging operations about which he speaks, he has swung clear over on to the other side, or at least it looks that way to us. If we have the true version of his speech to the Virginia delegation, no man that ever had one particle of Unionism in his soul, can put up with it; there is only one way that he can get out of it, that is to declare that he alluded to the radical democracy, that has always sympathized with the South, *which he no doubt did*; but if he meant the Union men of the North, the radical men, if you please, for they are the men that put down the rebellion and saved the Union, it was an insult, to be classed with the traitors of the South, that should be scorned by every true Union man. It was a threat, reeking with all the horrors of another civil war, for Mr. Johnson knows as well as anybody, that he will never be able to still the waves of humanity that are rolling on this great Northern ocean. He may write his threat to the Virginia delegation as often as he pleases in the sand on the shore, and every succeeding wave will wipe it out. It is well known that we were ultra on the slavery question, but when slavery was abolished, we did not consider that we were bound to follow the lead of any man or set of men, simply because they had been with us on the slavery question. When Mr. Johnson appointed governors in the territories of what was once the rebel states, and announced that the freedmen must and should be protected, we thought he intended to do right and was right, we thought it would be impracticable for him to meddle with the right of suffrage, and we were disposed to hurrah for Johnson, but somehow or other, a change has come over some of us, either Johnson or ourself, for if we understand each other we do not agree now. We are aware that we should not be able to throw any light on the subject of reconstruction if we were to attempt to argue it, but we believe with Gen. Paine, that any state in the Union has the power to become a territory, or place itself in that condition. It is certainly a territory before it becomes a state. What makes it a state is simply the fact that the people are allowed to form themselves into a body politic, to organize what is termed a State government, on the plan prescribed in the Constitution, and adopted by other states. Whenever those people present themselves with their organic law or constitution, if it is acceptable to the Government, that territory is admitted into the sisterhood of states, Government relinquishes no claim to the territory. Now, if at any time those people refuse to act as a state government, and destroy the organic law by which they were admitted, they are in precisely the same condition they were before they were admitted, and Government has a perfect right, in fact, is compelled to take charge of it; and we pretend to say there is no power on earth that can compel the people of such territory to resume a state government, unless they choose to do so. Government can extend its laws over them, and compel the people to obey, but it cannot compel them to enact laws for themselves; all it can do is, whenever the people of any state refuse to act in harmony with the other states, or refuse to act at all, is to extend its jurisdiction over them. We cannot see that merely refusing to act as a state government would be a crime, it could not be considered treason. But whenever they refuse to permit Government to resume its control over the territory, then they have committed an offence and lay themselves liable to punishment, and we say further, that the act of subduing them or compelling them to submit to the government of the Union, could not restore them to the same condition that they were before they refused to act in the capacity of states, because government cannot make the pepple of any of the revolted states resume their old state governments unless they choose to do so. Therefore, government has a perfect right to make all needful rules and regulations for the territory, and for punishing the inhabitants thereof for rebelling against its laws. Government has a perfect right to hold them in the condition in which they have placed themselves, until justice is satisfied. And it is a damnable absurdity to even talk about admitting those unpunished rebels as representatives, to legislate upon their own crimes.—Suppose representatives and senators from the rebel states had been admitted into this session of Congress, as it seems to be the plan of Mr. Johnson, aided by the conservative republicans, and prompted by the radical democracy, what kind of justice would have been meeted out to those who have suffered and perilled all to save the Union, or even the freedmen? The rebel soldiers of the south would have been placed side by side with the Union soldiers of the north, and the cant slang that it is an abolition and a fire-eater war would have been acquiesced in by northern flunkies. The President has already indicated (in his swinging speech) that the radical Union men of the north are to be classed with the rank traitors of the south. President-making republicans, the entire democracy and the south would unite in this contemptible proposition, for the purpose of securing the southern vote at the nex presidential election. President-making is the order of the day, and for that purpose everything pertaining to the honor of those glorious boys that saved the Union will be sacrificed, through a sense of delicacy to southern traitors. These things will never go down with us, so far as the President confines himself to the principles he first enunciated; that is, that he would punish treason and protect the freedmen. We were with him, but as we understand his remarks to the Virginia delegation, we slide. We still hope and believe there is some mistake about the idea he intended to convey. We say, in conclusion, that we have no political prejudice that would prevent our joining with the war democracy, on any reasonable basis for an amical settlement of this whole matter. We have no prejudice that would prevent our dealing farely by the south, but we are not prepared to admit traitors with their unwashed hands into full communion with those who have stood by the government in its terrible struggle; neither are the people of the north, with the exception of the office-seeking, president-making fraternity.

Hail, Columbia, who is afeared!

Letter From Milwaukee.

A Description of the Chamber of Commerce by one of its Members—Sorrows of a Minister—Milwaukee Newspapers.

Ed. Journal.—Your regular correspondent at the Chief Center of Badgerdom must be defunct, so your aspiring Bohemian will step into his shoes for this week.

Our produce men on 'Change have been feeling quite out of temper the past week, occasioned by a communication in a morning paper, signed by one John Miles, a member of the scalping fraternity, who, with another unfortunate, had been suspended from the privileges of membership. John and his friend have been discarded because they were "men whose capital consisted of a little pocket change, and when they win they pocket the profits, but when they loose they don't pay." This was a rather disagreeable way of describing men who flourish on 'Change by their ten and twenty thousand bushel transactions, and John proceeds to defend himself, not however, by denying the "soft impeachment," but by calling the Chamber "that ring of gamblers, which, I must say, they are nothing else—a portion of them—but the blackest kind of gamblers; for men who will make bogus sales for the purpose of "roping" in others, are no better than the lowest gamblers; and that is done often, and by men who style themselves gods among men." After this flattering description of a company he is loth to part, he gives the following pitiful description of his troubles:

"It strikes me that if I go into your room and pay in my regular fee for the support of the room, and lose my money there, it is not right for you to kick me out of doors. If it is, deliver me from such justice. I would say, after a poor devil has lost his money, let him enjoy it as long as he can—not kick him out in the cold. You may say he will beat somebody again. I would say, if you want to gamble, you are at liberty to pick your men, and it is you that is to blame if you let them beat you. You are not obliged to gamble with every man you meet; but that is not the case here, for I did not wish any man to take any chances with me, but the facts are here. I have a few warm friends on that Board, who, when the opportunity offered itself, were ready to jump on and do all in their power to crush me and shove me out, and some of these same men owe differences unpaid, and have for the last year or more, and yet they are allowed to sign the death warrant of a poor man like myself, and then walk up to the ballot box and cast their vote against me for the same thing that they are deeper in than I am. One man took pains to write his vote so as to be noticed—that was Clare—and his paper is afloat and unpaid and always will be. I say such a proceeding is a shame and disgrace to any such institution. This making fish of one and flesh of another, is not right. If you wish to clean out the institution of men that don't pay, begin at the top and take them down clean."

As yet no one has ventured to give the other side of the story. Some say John's narrative is only too true. This is *wrong*, for Milwaukee contains many of the most honest and honorable of men, but as for the "scalpers," they prefer to bear the ills as they are raher than give John a chance to hit 'em again.

There is considerable talk around town over the sorrows of a certain preacher, who has ventilated his griefs by petitioning the Legislature for the privilege of burying his deceased wives and children, together with himself and all his successors in office, and their families, in the church door-yard. There is a law against burying in the city limits, but the "Dominie" thought seeing it was him, there would be no trouble in obtaining this bit of special legislation. His neighbors feared his enterprising spirit, as he had buried some five bodies in the yard, contrary to law, and politely requested him to hold on, but he is irrepressible; and the Milwaukee Select Cemetery bill rivals the Kilbourn City Dam bill, in engrossing the attention of the Legislature. Remonstrances have been rushed in at a fearful rate, and he became discouraged, but after holding several prayer-meetings, this bully little preacher has determined to, go ahead, the neighbors to the contrary notwithstanding.

Our city newsdapers flourish, although editors come and go in reckless profusion. The Evening *Wisconsin* boasts the greatest number of editors, while they make the least display. There is the Hon. Wm. E. Cramer, with his interesting young lady reader, as Commander-in-Chief; there is the "Working Editor," S. M. Booth, who edited the *Daily Life* while that life remained; there is the Assistant Editor, L. A. Proctor, a very genial fellow, with more modesty than belongs to an editor; there is the "Local," Ex-Col. Messervy, very skillful in dressing up Scan. Mag. cases appropriately for a "family paper"; there is Leach, a successful beginner at commercial reporting, and lastly, there is Featherstonhaugh, a Son of Temperance, the Marine Reporter and Item Seeker, whose genius is so expansive that it finds its way into the other city papers. These, I believe, form the Editorial Staff of the *Wisconsin*, assisted by a host of Madison and other correspondents.

The Daily *News*, on the contrary, has the fewest editors. There is Geo. H. Paul, the Editor-in-Chief, a gentleman and a scholar, notwithstanding his perverse political opinions. His first and only assistant, Lambert, acts as "Local," "Commercial," "Clipper," and hard worker generally. A reader of the papers would not suspect the difference in the editorial force employed.

The *Sentinel* has for Chief Editor, J. Y. Smith, Jr., a young man lately from Madison. His predecessor, Hon. C. W. Willard, raised the *Sentinel* from a conservative administration organ, to an independent and fearless exponent of free principles, I trust this son of Smith will keep it there. The Assistant Editor is Everett Chamberlain, who started as a school master, and will end as the readiest and wittiest editor in the state. The "Local" is Hayden, an unswerving Democrat in this stronghold of Republicanism, who works up all the items he can lay hold of, and then falls back on poetry, at which he can do better than at prose, something rather remarkable in an editor. For "Commercial" there is Fruze, proprietor of a Commercial Circular, and very careful and correct in all his quotations. The Washington Correspondent is Capt. Hinton, that at Madison, Ross, both able writers; there are besides a numerous corps of occasional correspondents.

PEN.

Letter from Missouri.

Lebanon, Laclide Co., Mo.,
February 2, 1866.

Colonel:—I arrived at this place by stage from Rolla, Tuesday evening, the 30th inst., and have concluded that it will not pay to go any farther west.

Laclide county, Missouri, I think, presents all the natural advantages that a reasonable man could ask, for stock and fruit raising and manufacturing purposes; and though some parts of the county are too broken and rocky for tillage, there are other parts unsurpassed for fertility of soil and advantage of location.

Ten dollars an acre is the maximum price at present for the best improved lands in the county, which presents an inducement to emmigration which cannot be overrated, when the fact is taken into consideration that the south-west branch of the Pacific Railroad will run directly through the county, dividing it into about equal sections.

The prices of stocks, grain and farm produce are very reasonable, compared with the prices at the north.

There has been but little snow here this winter, and now the roads are getting dry, and the weather appears like spring.

The people of the county are intensely radical, and would gladly welcome five hundred families from the crowded districts of the north to prosperous and happy homes among them. More anon.

Yours, &c.,
Geo. W. Nobles.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Special Dispatch to the Racine Journal.

There was a general jail delivery at Elkhorn, Wis., all prisoners escaping, among which were Brown, the robber of Rockwell & Co.'s Bank, and two horse thieves.—Brown's wife came from Chicago last night, and about 9 o'clock, it is supposed, unlocked the jail doors with false keys in her possession. The sheriff was absent at the time.

Wisconsin Legislature.—We are puzeled to find much Legislature matter that will be interesting to our readers; there is so much done in the Legislature that is entirely local and only interesting to parties within the particular locality for which they are legislating. It is very difficult to select such things as we would like to publish. We are happy to be able to say to our readers, that all resolutions necessary for supplying the members with postage stamps, pass readily. It is laughable to see green members put on economy, and vote against all such appropriation; they have not the slightest doubt about immortalizing themselves by so doing. But we have always noticed they are usualy the first men to walk up and take their quota after they have been voted; that's contemptible. If a man votes against receiving stamps, on the ground of economy, let him refuse to take them and be a man all through. Watch such chaps and see how many they stick on to papers to send off.

Caucus of Union Senators at Madison.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel.

Madison, Feb. 15.

Through the courtesy of Senator Bentley, the chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, I have just got possession of the resolutions, adopted at the caucus of Union Senators on last Tuesday evening, and give them as follows. They are substituted for the following, presented by Senator Wilson on the 16th of January last, and will be reported in the Senate to-morrow morning by the Committee on Federal Relations:

Whereas. The people of the United States have, through the exercises of that corrective power conferred upon them by the constitution, succeeded in maintaining the union of these states, and have hereby secured to us and to our posterity the blessings of republican government for all time, and for which the states lately in rebellion will have as much cause to rejoice in the future as their northern brethern; and,

Whereas, The policy pursued by Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, has been such as to call foth sentiments of approbation from all union-loving men, and has tended to heal the divisions and restore unity among the different portions of the country calculated to rekindle and preserve those kindly and fraternal relations without which no true union can exist; therefore,

Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That we fully and cordially endorse and commend the wise and patriotic action of President Johnson, so far as the same relates to the organization of such states, a portion of the people constituting which were lately in rebellion; and we now hereby cordially extend to the citizens thereof the right hand of fellowship, in that union now as ever, one and indissoluble.

Resolved, That we approve the sentiments contained in the language of Jefferson's first inaugural address, as embodying the sum of political wisdom in recognizing that government to be the best which should be "a wise and frugal government; which shall restrain men from injuring one another; which shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned. This is the sum of good government, and this is necessary to close the circle of our politics."

Resolved, That it is the duty of the administration to reduce the expenses of the same as speedily as possible to the lowest practicable point of economy consistent with the proper and efficient exercise of the functions of the government.

THE UNION CAUCUS SUBSTITUTE.

Whereas, We recognize the principles of universal freedom, and the equal rights of man, as the foundations of our national existence, which cannot be violated without danger and dishonor; and whereas, a disregard of those principles in times past, has produced in our country antagonism of interests, and sectional strife most bitter, resulting in a rebellion more wicked in its conception, gigantic in its proportions, and barbarous, in its designs, than any before known to civilized nations; therefore

Resolved, The Assembly concurring, that experience, as well as reason, teaches us that the peace and safety of the Republic depend on a faithful adhearance to the cardinal principals on which it was founded, and a just application of those principles to all classes of man, without distinction as to constitution, race, or color.

Resolved, That we "rejoice with exceeding great joy" that our nation has been rescued from the perils with which treason surrounded it, event at so fearful a cost of life and treasure; and while we ardently hope the day is not far distant, when an honorable and lasting peace shall take the place of war and sectional strife, and when the Union shall be fully restored in all its parts, yet we earnestly protest against a policy of restoration, which disregards the vitalizing principles which give us a national existence, or which admits the enemies of the government to a participation in its administration.

Resolved, That the many acts of wrong and violence recently prepared by the people lately in rebellion against our government? in the murder of persons for no offense except a devotion to the Union; refusing the same legal protection to loyal colored men that is extended to rebel white men; in the attempt to establish laws calculated to work the re-enslavement of the freedmen; in driving out citizens who have settaled among them to engage in lawful pursuits; in denouncing our national government and defying its lawful authority; in electing to official positions these only, who were leaders in the late rebellion; are evidences unmistakable, that it is unwise and unsafe to intrust at this time, in any measure, to their keeping, the destinies of this nation, or the welfare of the loyal people of those rebellious districts.

Resolved, That in order that peace may be fully restored in the late rebellion districts, on the basis of unqualified loyalty to the national government, and in order that the people of those districts may be protected in the exercise of their natural and political rights, and in order that the authority of the government may be maintained and the laws duly executed, it is the duty of Congress to establish at once, provisional civil governments for those districts, to continue until by universal and cordial recognition of the elementary principles of our free government, the people of those districts demonstrate their fitness to resume the administration of state governments.

Resolved, That treason against a republican government, which if unjust or oppressive in its administration may be speedily and peacefully changed by a majority of the people, is a crime so wicked and odious that it demands adequate punishment, and we earnestly insist that it is the duty of our government to guard against a future sacrifice of the lives and property of our people, by bringing to a merited punishment the instigators and leaders of the late rebellion.

Resolved, That the noble efforts of Andrew Johnson to prevent rebellion, and to defend the government at the outset of the late war; that his patriot labors and eloquent appeals in defence of the life of the nation during its fearful struggle with treason; that his generous pledge to an oppressed and outcast race to be their leader in conducting them to the blessings of freedom and the enjoyment of civil rights, are evidence of his devotion to the cardinal principle of our nation, and that so far as he shall legitimately and faithfully execute the trust committed by the people to his keeping, in fully securing peace and the restoration of the union, based upon unrestricted freedom and the inalienable rights of men, his administration shall receive our cordial aid and support.

Resolved, That our senators and representatives in Congress are hereby requested to use all honorable means, to secure the passage by congress of such enactments as will the most fully carry out the spirit of the foregoing preamble and resolutions.

Resolved, That the Governor is hereby directed to submit a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the President of the United States and to each of our senators and representatives in congress.

Texas Convention.—Provisional Governor Hamilton's message to the Convention calls attention to the absolute requirements of the General Government touching the doctrine of absolute State sovereignty, the abolition of slavery, the rights of the blacks to testify in courts of justice and to be protected in person and property, and the repudiation of the rebel debt.

In the Convention, Judge Lattermor, from Red River, introduced the following:

The people of Texas, in Convention assembled, ordain and decree, That the so-called ordinance of secession adopted by the so-called Convention of the State of Texas, at the city of Austin, Feb. 1, 1861, and all of the acts and preceedings of the said so-called Convention, shall be and the same are declared to have been null and void, and of no effect whatever, from the date of their adoption; and they do hereby further declare that neither the State of Texas nor any other State of the Federal Union has the right, under the Constitution of the United States, to secede or withdraw from the Union.

A mention made by Judge Frazer to lay on the table was carried—45 to 38. A substitute by Judge Hancock, declaring the act of secession revolutionary, and therefore void, was referred; as was also another resolution enforcing the binding effect of all laws passed since the date of the Convention, not conflicting with the Constitution of the United States. Some action on education, and a proposal to increase the number of Supreme Court Judges, completed the preceedings.

Supposed Murder and Suicide.—There is considerable excitement in Quincy, Ill., about a murder and suicide supposed to have been committed there on the 15th, of which the following are the particulars: On Monday night a watchman at one of the factories under the hill heard the report of a pistol, but paid no attention to it, until soon after he heard the groans of what he thought was a female, not far off on the ice. Taking his dog and gun, he started out, and soon found a lot of clothing and a pistol, near a hole in the ice. The clothes consisted of a woman's bonnet shawl, &c., and a man's hat, coat, and vest, bespattered with blood. It is believed that there was a murder and suicide. From etters in the clothing it would be seen that they were Germans, and that he had belonged to an Ohio regiment. No surnames can be found. The given names were Henry and Theresa. Evansville, Ind., seems to have been his former residence, and St. Louis hers.

Hanging.—An exchange says the New York *Tribune* argues against the restoration of the death penalty in this State. It thinks "there may be other reasons for the increase of crime in Wisconsin beside the abolition of the death penalty. The increase of population may be one cause—the influence of the war may another. It is certain, however, that there is no lack of murders in those countries which continue to hang with inflexible assiduity. Brigands get but a short shrift in Italy, and it is said that in Italy brigandage was never so impudently flourishing. If half the pains taken to punish crime were employed to prevent it, in Wisconsin and everywhere else, we should not have sorry spectacle of second-hand scaffolds, forbished up to meet a supposed emergency. An ignorant, irreligious, sensual man, bent upon the present gratification of appetite, or passion, will have his wicked way, and trust to luck for immunity. Perhaps the best course in Wisconsin would be there to open more schools, build more churches, and shut up more groggeries."

—Pirate Semmes has prepared a long statement why he should be set at liberty. The groundwork of his argument is, that a State had a right to withdraw from the Union, and, the rights of an independent nation having been given to the rebels as belligerents, he claims that he acted only as he had a right to do, and is now protected by the parole given by Gen. Sherman. The Navy Department, not conceding one of these points, intend to try him for outrages, and, if convicted of violation of the rules of war, he will be sentenced to death.

CLIPPINGS.

—A Native Hindoo describes an ærolite, which fell at Shergotty, Calcutta, on the 25th of August last. About 9 a. m. a stone fell from the heavens with a loud report, burying itself knee deep in the earth; at the same time the sky was cloudy and of a murky color, the air calm, and no rain. The stone has been forwarded by the Governor General to the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Groceries cheaper than the cheapest at Thorpe & Gorton's old stand.

—A sensation was created in an Episcopal church in Rochester, N. Y., on Wednesday, by the sudden death of a lady during the reading of the psalter, and while the words, "though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death I fear no evil," were being repeated.

Try the sugar loaf drippings at Thorpe & Gorton's old stand.

—Doctor, mother sent me down to shottecary pop, quicker'n blazes coz bub's sick as the quickens with the pippen chox, and she wants a thimbleful of pollygollic in this din tipper, coz we hadn't bot a gottle bandy, and the knit pup's got the bine writters in't. Got any? This occurred at Thorpe & Gorton's old stand.

—Moore probably had the petroleum fever when he sung, "Oh! had I some sweet little *isle* of my own"—but perhaps he only meant (as he said) "sweet" ile.

Kerosene at Thorpe & Gorton's old stand.

—An Italian physician has recently discovered a remedy for certain forms of neuraligia. Attributing the obstancy of the disease (trifacial neuraligia) to the variations of temperature so frequent in Sicily, he adopted the expedient of covering all the painful parts with a coating of collodion containing a certain proportion of hydrochlorate of morphine. This treatment was perfectly successful; the relief was instantaneous and permanent, and the coating fell off in the course of one or two days.

New but pure drugs at Thorpe & Gorton's old stand.

—When our little Clara was about five years old she was taken up stairs to see a little sister who was dead, when only a few hours old. She had many questions to ask—how it came to die &c., but received no satisfactory answer; at length she said: "I have made up my mind what was the matter with that baby—it died of youngness!"

Societie Hygienique perfumes at Thorpe & Gorton's old stand.

—An urchin of six summers was sent to school for the first time. The teacher, to test his acquirements, asked him: "Who made you?" The boy coudn't answer. The teacher told the proper answer and desired him to remember it. Some time after the teacher repeated the question. The boy rubbing his head for a time in a kind of brown study, replied: "I declare, I've forgotten the gentleman's name.

More choice Young Hyson tea at Thorpe & Gorton's old stand.

—Uncle John Moris was a chronic toper. One day while returning from the tavern, he found locomotion impossible, and brought up in the corner of a worm fence, where he remained standing. He had been there only a few minutes, when the minister came along. "Uncle John," said he, "where do you suppose you will go when you come to die?" If I can't go any better than I can now, I shan't go anywhere," replied Uncle John.

English breakfast tea at Thorpe & Gorton's old stand.

—Punch says that a Yankee baby will crawl out of his cradle, take a survey of it, invent an improvement, and apply for a patent, before he is six months old.

Enormous stock of Hair Brushes Tooth Brushes, Clothes Brushes Nail Brushes &c., at Thorpe & Gortons old stand.

—When people come to see us, we foolishly chatter lest we be inhospitable. Things said for conversation's sake, are chalk eggs.

Sugars lower than ever at Thorpe & Gorton's old stand.

—An awful tragedy has taken place at Cannamere. The daughter of the prime Minister of the ex-Queen of that place has been married, and while the wedding festivities were being celebrated, the brother-in-law of the Rajah rushed into the house, sword in hand, and cut down the bride, her mother and a servent. He then attacked the bridegroom and the bride's father, but was disarmed and arrested before he had inflicted any serious wounds.

Candied Fruit all kinds at Thorpe & Gorton's old stand.

—A backwoodsman saw a lady at a piano and sung out; "Jim, jis come here. Tarnation, if there aint a woman pulling music out of her chist!"

Patent medicines largest assortment in the State at Thorpe & Gorton's old stand.

—At a late public ball in Vienna, an officer became entangled by the crinoline of his partner, and falling, broke one of his legs; the lady rolled over him in her turn, fell on the other leg, and fractured it likewise.

Largest stock of fancy soaps ever brought to Racine, at Thorpe & Gorton's old stand.

—Among the funds still remaining in the hands of the corporation of London, is the sum of two hundred pounds a year, left in trust "to burn heretics."

Get your medicines at Thorpe & Gorton's old stand.

—"The rich," said the Jew, "eat venison because it ish deer; I eat mutton because it ish sheep."

Howe & Stevens' Family Dye Colors at Thorpe & Gorton's old stand.

New Advertisements.

UNION IS STRENGTH!

ROGGENBEAU, FIXEN & MILLER,

Take pleasure in informing their many friends and the public in general, that they have consolidated their

IMMENSE STOCKS

OF

STAPLE

AND

Fancy Dry Goods

AND

BOOTS AND SHOES.

They have leased the well known elegant Store of

LEE & DIXON,

Where they are making extensive preparations for the Spring Trade, and have now on exhibition an Immense Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

which will be sold at prices as

LOW AS THE LOWEST.

Have constantly on hand at all times a full line of

PRINTS

AND

CLOTH.

R. F. & M.

Are constantly receiving throughout the season, the latest novelties in

Plain and Fancy Dress Goods,
Wool Delaines,
Printed Delaines,
Challies,
Mozambiques,
Printed Jaconets,
Lawns, etc.,

Also a complete

Stock of Notions

AND

MILLINERY GOODS

At prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS.

R. F. & M.

Will bring one of the Choicest Stocks of CARPETS ever brought to this city, at prices that will

Defy Competition.

R. F. & M.

Have been increasing their facilities for manufacturing

Boots and Shoes.

MR. MILLER

Will devote his whole time to this branch of the Business.

JOE, who stood at the head of the Sons of St. Crispin for the

LAST TEN YEARS,

feels confident that with his increased facilities, he can suit even the

MOST FASTIDIOUS.

He Challenges Competition.

They have on hand now the largest and

BEST SELECTED STOCK

of Boots and Shoes

Ever Brought to Racine,

which will be sold at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

to make room for a

SPRING STOCK.

P. S.—Particular attention paid to

REPAIRING.

REMEMBER, THE OLD STAND

OF

LEE & DICKSON,

No. 116 Main Street, Racine.

8-feb21-tf

MAGNIFICENT

GIFT ENTERPRISE!

$10,500 WORTH

Of Ladies', Misses' and Childrens, Fancy Furs to be

GIVEN AWAY!

ON

Tuesday, March 20th, 1866,

at the

GRAND GIFT CONCERT!

to be held at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Furs are all manufactured in Milwaukee, by the well known Furrier

R. N. FREEMAN,

Which is a sure guarantee of their excellence in every every respect. Among them are some of the rarest and most beautiful specimens. A rare chance is now offered to the public—it may not occur again in a life-time.

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY, addressed to R. N. FREEMAN, or to W. E. TUNIS & CO., Milwaukee, will receive prompt attention.

1,000 Gifts!

Value $2 50 to $550 each. To be drawn and announced by a Committee Chosen by the Audience.

The prizes may be seen at any time previous to the evening of the Concert at the Fur Store of R. N. Freeman, 420 East Water Street, Milwaukee.

LIST OF PRIZES:

1 Prime Mink Full Cloak, 36 inches deep,	$550 00
1 Prime Mink Full Cloak, 34 inches deep,	525 00
2 Prime Mink Victorines, $75	150 00
5 Prime Mink Collars, $40	200 00
13 Prime Mink Muffs, $35	455 00
1 Dark Hudson's Bay Sable Cape,	275 00
1 Dark Hudson's Bay Sable Cape,	250 00
1 Dark Hudson's Bay Sable Collar,	100 00
2 Dark Hudson's Bay Sable Muffs, $75,	150 00
3 Sets Royal Ermine, including Collars, Muffs and Cuffs, $150,	450 00
25 Pairs Gents' Beaver Gauntlets, $12	300 00
12 Hudson's Bay Wolf Robes, $55	660 00
22 Siberian Squirrel Setts, $25	550 00
1 Sett Persians,	75 00
45 French Cony ½ Capes, $20	900 00
45 French Cony Muffs, $5	225 00
45 French Cony Cuffs, $2 50	112 50
5 Fitch Capes, $45	225 00
16 Fitch Muffs, $15	240 00
12 Fitch Cuffs, $7	84 00
15 Nutrea (Gents') Gloves, $5	75 00
15 Nutrea (Gents') Collars, $4 50	45 00
2 Siberian Belly Cloaks, $25	50 00
11 Siberian Belly Collars, all sizes, $10	110 00
22 Siberian Belly Collars $8	176 00
36 Siberian Belly Muffs, $5	180 00
15 Ladies' Silk Quilted Hoods, Beaver trimmed $12	180 00
28 Ladies' Silk Velvet Hoods, Beaver trimmed $10	280 00
30 Ladies' Skating Caps, $7	210 00
36 Ladies' Skating Caps, $5	180 00
41 Childrens' Caps, $3 50	143 50
36 Gents' Fur Caps, $6	216 00
22 Gents' Fur Band Caps, $2 50	55 00
36 Muffs, $5	180 00
25 Collars, $6	150 00
35 Half Capes, $15	525 00
160 Pairs Cuffs, $3	480 00
85 Childrens' Muffs, $7	595 00
45 Childrens' Collars, $6	270 00
38 Childrens' Skating Caps	95 00
11 Cony Collars, $6	66 00
7 Pairs Cuffs, $2 50	17 50
1,015	$10,796.

Mr. R. N. Freeman desires to state distinctly, that the Furs comprising the above list of prizes are all precisely as represented as to species, and the prices given correspond with the present trade prices of all the articles. Those who receive gifts may have the value thereof in money, if these statements prove untrue, or the furs prove to be damaged. S-feb21-4w.

Racine Variety Store.

KLEIN & BROS.,

132, Main St. 132.

We have a large and well assorted Stock of

Tobacco, Cigars, Genuine Meerschaum and other Pipes, Ladies' and Gents Pocket Books, Wallets, Pocket Cutlery, Scissors, Razors, Razor Strops, Brushes, Accordeons, Violin Strings, Ladies' Travelling and Work Baskets—a Fine Assortment, Beads, Market Baskets, Clothes Baskets, Churns Wash Tubs, &c., &c.,

For Sale at Low Prices.

Our Stock of Tobacco is the

BEST ASSORTED

and largest in the City, and embraces the very finest brands of

Fine-Cut, Plug and Smoking,

and our prices are such that we

FEAR no COMPETITION.

The Celebrated Old Lynchburg Killickinick can be found at our Store.
Cigars, the very best Brands, at Wholesale and Retail.

Liquors for Medical Purposes,

Genuine old French Cognac Brandy,
Holland Gin,
Jamaica Rum,
Peach Brandy
and the best
OLD BOURBON WHISKY,

All of which we warrant GENUINE AND PURE, always on hand. 8-feb21-tf.

NEW FIRM!

The undersigned have formed a co-partnership and bought out the entire stock of the late John V. Evans two doors east of Heufner's Leather Store, on Sixth St.,

RACINE, - - WISCONSIN,

Where they will carry on the business of

Saddle, Harness and Collar Making,

in all its

Various Branches.

They will constantly keep on hand, at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES,

all articles in their line, consisting of

Harness, Single and Double,
Collars,
Saddles,
Trunks,
Whips,
Horse Blankets,
Curry Combs, Brushes, &c.

None but the Best Workmen Employed, or the Best Material used.

All Goods Made to Order, Warranted to Please or no Sale.

Carriage Trimming

done on short notice.

We have established a

Wholesale Collar Manufactory,

And will supply the trade at as low rates as they can be purchased at any other

Establishment in the West.

8-feb21-tf. J. C. BOOKER, H. A. GEHR.

For Sale or to Rent.

A first class Picture Car.
Andress P. O. Box 509, Racine, Wis.
feb14-4w.

If you want a good Pump, go to the

RACINE PUMP FACTORY

On Fourth Street and order one of Winship & Gilbert's

IMPROVED PUMPS,

the best in use. feb14-tf.

ALL KINDS of TOBACCOS

AT BLISS & ERB'S. 18m

SHERIFF'S FORECLOSURE SALE.

State of Wisconsin—Circuit Court for Racine County.

Charles A. Koeffler, Plaintiff,
against
Frederick W. Becker, Ann Becker and Franzis Reuschlein Defend's.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of the Circuit Court for the County of Racine, made and rendered in the above entitled action, will be sold under the direction of the subscriber, at public auction, at the Court House in the city of Racine, in the State of Wisconsin, on

Thursday the 12th, day of April, 1866,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the County of Racine and State of Wisconsin; known and described as follows, to wit:

So much of that certain one hundred and sixty acres of land lying and being in the town of Burlington, in sections number four (4) and five (5) in township number two (2) of range number nineteen (19), in the County of Racine and State of Wisconsin, and conveyed in the year 1849 by Lorenzo Eastman to Marianna Becker, as lies west of the center line of the Burlington and Wheatland road; the parcel of land intended to be hereby conveyed containing one hundred and five acres, and being more particularly described as bounded by a line commencing at a point in the east line of the south-east quarter of said section No. five (5) in township No. two (2) of range No. nineteen (19), twenty (20) chains South of the East quarter stake of said Section No. five (5), and running thence North to said East quarter stake, twenty (20) chains, thence South eighty-nine degrees (89°), West twelve (12) chains and twenty (20) links, to a point; thence North fifteen (15) chains and sixty-one (61) links to a point, thence north seventy and three-fourths degrees (70¾°), East, twenty-one (21) chains and fifty-nine (59) links to said center line of said Burlington and Wheatland road; thence along the said center line of said road, South, thirty degrees (30°), East fourteen (14) chains and forty (40) links, to a point; thence still along said center line of said road South, twenty degrees (20°) East, to the land owned by John Appleyard at the time of the conveyance of said one hundred and sixty acres by Lorenzo Eastman to said Marianna Becker, and thence West nineteen (19) chains and fifty-eight (58) links to the place of beginning, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the amount due to the said plaintiff, interest and costs on said judgment. Terms Cash.

Dated at the Sheriff's office the 8th day of February, A. D., 1866.
FRANK SCHNEIDER, Sheriff of Racine County.
Waldo, Ody & Van, Plaintiff's Attorneys. 8-feb21-7w.

DOWN, DOWN!

Wishing to reduce my Stock of

WINTER GOODS,

I will sell

Dress Goods,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Cassmeers,
Satinets,
Undershirts, and Drawers, Hoods,
Breakfast Caps, &c., &c.,

At prices that will please all. Please call and look at

GOODS and PRICES.

Jan. 30, 1866. B. F. WEEKS.

DR. W. PATTISON,

Homœopathic Physician and Surgeon, begs to offer his professional services to the people of Racine and vicinity, and trusts by attention and care, to merit a share of their patronage.

Office over Thelen's Store, corner of Wisconsin and Sixth Streets. feb14-tf.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Errors of Youth.

A gentleman who suffered for years, from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN,
2-1y No. 13 Chambers St., New York.

Strange But True.

Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail [free of charge,] by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant, THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
2-1y 831 Broadway, New York.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

CHAPMAN'S ILLUSTRATED GUIDE,

A beautiful little work of 50 pages, teaches you how to remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, and all impurities of the Skin, how to produce a full growth of Whiskers, how to produce a luxuriant growth of Hair on a Bald Head, cure Catarrh, Purify the Breath—to curl and Beautify the Hair, Remove Superfluous Hair, cure Drunkenness, cure Nervous Debility, &c., &c.—how to Renew your age, and other useful and valuable information.

A copy of this work will be mailed free of charge, on application. Address THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist and Perfumer, 831 Broadway, N. Y.
47-3m

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease

is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.

For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,

Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The *Troches* are recommended and prescribed by physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered.

Sold everywhere in the United states, and in Foreign Countries, at 35 cents per box. 44-6m

A CROWN OF GLORY.

EVERY MAN, Woman and Child who has used

STERLING'S AMBROSIA

Is willing to recommend it. Three years of rapidly increasing sale have made the Ambrosia famous all over the world.

IT IS WARRANTED TO PLEASE.

It cures Itching of the Head.
It makes New Hair grow on Bald Heads.
It prevents the Hair from Falling Out.
It renders the Hair Soft and Glossy.

Cleanses the Scalp; Cools the Heated Brow; Removes Dandruff; cures Nervous Headache; Cures Baldness; Insures Luxuriant Locks; Inclines Hair to Curl; Supersedes Wigs; Kills Hair Eaters. Good effect apparent at once.

TO THE LADIES WE SAY,

The Ambrosia will suit you to a T. Elegantly put up. Delicately Perfumed. Patronized by Opera Singers and Actresses. Sold in splendid boxes or cartons, containing two large bottles—No. 2 for morning, No 1 for evening.

THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT.

STERLING'S AMBROSIA is the best, most agreeable and effective toilet in the world. To prove this, try a carton. Sold by all Druggists.

Sterling's Ambrosia Manufacturing Co.

215 Fulton Street, New York. 46

Love and Matrimony.

Ladies and gentlemen, if you wish to marry, address the undersigned, who will send you, without money and without price, valuable information that will enable you to marry happily and speedily, irrespective of age, wealth, or beauty. This information will cost you nothing, and if you wish to marry, I will cheerfully assist you. All letters strictly confidential. The desired information sent by return mail, and no questions asked. Address,
SARAH B. LAMBERT,
47-3m Greenpoint Kings Co., New York.

Dissolution.

The partnership heretofore existing between Boost, Wurtum & Nield is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business be continued Boost & Nield, who will assume the debts and will receive pay for all accounts.
WILLIAM BOOST,
HENRY NIELD,
FRED WURTUM.
1-3

City & Local Matters.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 21, 1866.

Departure of Trains and Closing of Mails.

Departure of Trains.	Closing of Mails
Going South— 5.45 A. M.	8.15 A. M.
" " 5.42 P. M.	5.00 P. M.
Freight, 5.15 P. M.	
Going North—12.12 noon.	11.40 A. M.
" " 7.29 P. M.	7.00 P. M.
Freight, 2.25 A. M.	
Going West—10.00 A. M.	9.30 A. M.
" " 5.45 P. M.	5.15 P. M.
Freight, 8.30 P. M.	

JOHN TAPLEY, P. M.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN R. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, November 28th, trains will leave and arrive at Chicago, as follows:

WISCONSIN DIVISION.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Passenger	9.00 A. M.	9.45 P. M.
Night Passenger	4.00 P. M.	6.00 A. M.
Woodstock Accommodation	8.00 P. M.	10.30 A. M.
Janesville Passenger	6.15 P. M.	9.15 P. M.
Madison Passenger	4.30 P. M.	9.15 P. M.

GALENA AND IOWA DIVISIONS.

Fulton and Cedar Rapids Pass.	8.15 A. M.	7.30 P. M.
Freeport and Dunleith Pass.	9.00 A. M.	8.30 P. M.
Dixon Accommodation	4.00 P. M.	11.10 A. M.
Rockford "	4.00 P. M.	11.10 A. M.
Fox River Valley Accom	4.00 P. M.	11.10 A. M.
Geneva Accommodation	5.30 P. M.	8.40 A. M.
Iowa Express Passenger	7.00 P. M.	5.00 A. M.
Freeport and Dunleith Pass	9.15 P. M.	1.30 A. M.

The Night Passenger train leaves Dunleith and Freeport going East Sunday night instead of Saturday. The 7.00 P. M. Iowa Express leaves Chicago Sunday night instead of Saturday. Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

G. M. WHEELER, General Ticket Agt. GEO. L. DUNLAP, General Sup't.

Advertisers will please to bring in their Advertisements as early as Tuesday Forenoon.

☞ Joy, Coe & Co., Publishers' Agents, Tribune Buildings, New York, Brown's Iron Building, Philadelphia, are authorized to contract for adverstising in our paper.

WHO WAS SOLD?—Never since we commenced to swing a quill for the JOURNAL were we ever in such a quandary as at present. The grave question as to who was sold constantly stares us in the face. Then, too, we can arrive at no definite conclusion. The Western Union is divided on this subject. Some claim that Mart and General are victims of misplaced confidenc, while these gentlemen with equal vehemence claim that Bob and Billy are gone in. The meagre facts we gleam are as follows: Skip, who is well known hereabouts as a gentle youth between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, and one who understands the responsibility of an oath, concluded to take a tour of inspection and observation, and accordingly he went out on Mart's train; though here let us say, that Mart still retains his usual urbane disposition, even though he has had the honor of conducter-ing the two greatest men of the day, Skip and Grant, over the road. As soon as it became known in Savanna that the great man was coming, Bob and Bill (as we learn) made [illegible] preparations to receive him, and the Mayor of Savanna, Billy Poole, was secured to make the welcoming speech, while Bob and Bill stood a short distance in the rear, each with a bunch of fire crackers and a cent's worth of torpedoes. The train came thundering up to the depot, and Skip alighted. In vain did Bob and Billy try to get off the salute. It was no go. Some one had soaked the crackers in water, and they wouldn't even fizzle. All that was left to do was to form the procession, and escort Skip to his quarters. Unfortunately the order of the procession has not yet come to hand, though we learn that Bob wore a linen coat, nankeen trowsers, and a palm leaf hat with a green ribbon. Bill had on a red velvet coat, a plug hat and a pair of spurs. He carried in his dexter talon a palm leaf fan, and in his sinister he waved a banner with this inscription: "The Turkey Valley Road. Ich Dien!" There was also a delegation of young ladies, dressed in white, emblematical of purity, each with a bunch of artificial flowers. We understand they came from *near* Sabula. From the depot the procession moved rapidly to the calm and quiet retreat known as the Lager Beer Hall of Savanna. But now comes the worst of it. Up to this time the two great men had not been brought together, but when they were introduced it was evident to all that the game was up. Skip, who was flush, asked Billy to take a drink, and for the first time in the history of that great man's existence he refused to imbibe, and with a lofty air a king might envy, he left the spot. Bob and Bill, of course, did nothing. What could they do? Poole was the man they looked to in this trying hour, and he had failed them, and so all that was left was to break up the performance and go home, disgusted with themselves and terribly down on Poole. These are the simple facts in the case, and we leave it to a discriminating public as to who was sold.

NEW MUSIC.—Our very highly esteemed friend, Professor Webster, has again made us glad by sending us another batch of his popular music. "Be of Good Cheer My Darling," "Dear Old Friends at Home," "Up Above the Golden Stair," and an extra copy of the truly popular ballad, "Get out of Mexico." These songs are, of course, all of them of the very highest order, but "Get out of Mexico," is peculiarly adapted to the times, and will take fast hold of the heart of every true patriot in the land. Of course, like every thing else, it is much better when well sung; but "Get out of Mexico" will stand a *heap* of bad singing, the sentiment helps the thing through. It is having an unprecedented run. Don't fail to get these songs; everybody knows when it is announced that they are from Webster, that they are good. Make some more, Professor, there is enough of sorrow in this world that needs drowning in the melody that gushes from your inimitable songs. We had forgotten to mention, while speaking of "Get out of Mexico," that the words were by Mr. S. B. Dewing, of Elkhorn, who has produced besides this, several exquisite songs. "Be of Good Cheer Darling," was also written by an Elkhorn gentleman, S. Filmore Bennett, author of "She Waiteth on the Shore," and several other exquisite little songs. Elkhorn has reason to be proud of the talent contained in their little burg, everybody there can do something. May the Muses never fail them.

DISGRACEFUL.—Last Sunday afternoon we saw quite a crowd of boys gathered together, and upon going over to see what the matter was, we saw a couple of them fighting. The young rascals were pounding and kicking one another in a manner that would have edified a Chicago dog-fighter. They were all covered with blood and dirt. Unfortunately there was no officer present to put a stop to the disgraceful row, and for aught we know, they are fighting yet. They certainly showed no signs of ceasing when we left. Any person who may have witnessed that mill, certainly could not help being impressed with the idea that Sunday schools are a desirable institution.

☞ A misapprehension seems to exist in the minds of our citizens, relative to the introduction of a steam fire engine in this city. It is proposed, as we understand it, to receive an engine from works at the east, celebrated for their style of workmanship and efficiency unsurpassed in the United States, upon trial, without any expense to the taxpayers. Cities having machines of other manufacture will be invited to enter into competition with the machine upon the day of trial. It is not proposed, we believe, to insist or ask that a special tax be levied to pay for it, in the event of its acceptance by the city. We are assured by a gentleman connected with the establishment proposing to furnish the machine, that favorable terms can be secured for the purchase. We see nothing dangerous in this. If you get a good thing, keep it; if it is not a good thing, you do not want it, and of course, will not be obliged to keep it.

TALL STEEPLES.—When one of the churches in our city was about being erected, the architect, a particular friend of ours, got the tall steeple on the brain, and he run the thing up out of all reason and proportion. We suggested the idea to their good-natured pastor at the time, that we had fears that they were running the thing up into territory that they did not own. In passing along by it the other day, we were confirmed in what we suggested to the minister. In painting the steeple over they have just painted up to their line, which leaves the large portion of the steeple above the line unpainted, giving it rather an unpleasant appearance to those who do not understand the circumstances. We think it would add to the beauty and durability of the church to take down all above that line, even if they own the territory, which we suppose they do after all.

MAKE YOURSELF KNOWN, IT WILL BE ALL RIGHT.—We have, accidentally, clandestinely and otherwise, got into our posession a poetic effusion, or rather Valentine, addressed to one of the "lone men" of our city, by a "lone woman," who in a very sensible manner, acknowledges the inconvenience of cold nights, and other matters pertaining to a single life. We advise this sensible female to make herself known to the object of her heart's adoration, we know that your feelings will meet with a hearty response. You will "strike ile" this time.

This is the way she opens on him:

'Tis very hard, I think it is,
To see this lovely snow,
And witness this, that every Miss
But me, has got a beau.
I see you calling all around,
But here you seem to shun,
I wonder if you ever think
That there is such a one, (as myself for instance.)

LORD OF CREATION.

Man has a will, but woman has a way:
All earthly powers confess you rather smart;
But there is one rebel, a woman's wilful heart.
Your foes you master, but a woman's wit
Lets daylight through you, ere you know
you are hit. If you do not think it true,
Just call on me, I think I can convince even you.

Ah, Lewis, if you ever meet the author of this, you are a goner!

COLD WEATHER.—We understand the oldest inhabitant has come down, and acknowledges that the past week has been the coldest he has ever known at this time of the year. Whether he acknowledges it, or not, it has been quite cool. It penetrated Old Zero's dominions to an immense depth. It has been one of those temper-riling snaps that Old Boreas some times gets up to disturb the equanimity of sweet human nature, by stopping navigation by land, sea, and railroads. In the town of Caledonia the people froze their *noses*; in Racine they froze their ears, &c. We know of a pair that are pretty sore. We shall not tell whose they are, because some spiteful editor would think it was smart to say something the length of them.

P. S. This article about the weather was not intended for the people in this section, for they know as much about it as we do. It is intended especially for our subscribers in *foreign lands*—the Sandwich and South Sea Islands. Selah!

A NEAT THING.—Thomas, who never can let well enough alone in the line of his profession, but is always trying experiments, has at last hit upon a neat idea. He will now take a picture upon the dial of a watch, that for softness and distinctness far surpasses any photograph we have ever seen. Now is the chance, boys, to get Semantha Jane's picture to wear next your heart. Call and see them. They are having a big run, and the question is, "Let me see your watch." Albums are played.

☞ In our last issue we forgot to mention the name of Captain D. R. May among those who had received promotion in the Western Union Offices. We are pleased to state that he has been appointed to the honorable and responsible position of Pay-master of the Road. The Captain has a glorious war record. He is as brave as the bravest. The promotion in this instance is one well bestowded upon a worthy and deserving young man. Go on Darwin and you will come out on the top round one of these days.

THE LAST CHANCE.—Persons wishing tickets in the great Gift Concert, had better hurry up as the tickets are going fast, and perhaps before now they are all gone. Elkins is deservedly popular and the concerts he has heretofore given were conducted so fairly that all, whether they drew or not, were satisfied with the result. This is the best of the concerts given in this city. There are more valuable prizes and less poor ones that one had rather not draw than in any concert ever given in the city.

THE SOCIABLE.—The masonic festival of last Thursday evening was not so largely attended as the previous ones, but this was owing to the extreme cold weather, and the uncertainty that prevailed in the minds of many as to there being any party. The band which had been engaged were unable to fill their engagement, owing to the railroad being blocked up with snow. The music on the occasion was furnished by Lender's band, and was well spoken of by all who attended the party.

COMMUNICATIONS.—A few days since, we received a well written communication, signed "Petroleum," which we are compelled to lay aside, in consequence of some personal allusions. We have once before stated, and we now state it again, that it is not only a rule, but a law among journalists, never to publish communications without the author's name, especially if there is anything personal in them.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned gives notice that he has opened a fruit store at No. 85, Main street, one door south of Secor's harness shop. He will also keep constantly on hand new sweet cider, manufactured each day. Oysters or meals, at all times.

JOHN BURGESS.

CONGRESS HALL FIRES, &c.—Up to the time of going to press we had no alarms of fire, since our last issue. The sojourners at Congress Hall have eat the bread in quietness and slept serenely, since the little specimen of *southern traffic* was disposed of. We congratulate, not only the proprietor, but our citizens and the rest of mankind generally, upon the removal of the fiend that had taken possession of that little black carcass, for it would be a great loss to our city to loose Congress Hall. There is not a better kept house in the west. That is the way to tell it. We will bet on the kitchen and cook room, as being better kept and cleaner than any public house kitchen within the State, without in the least disparaging others. Raymond is a good landlord, but it takes a landlady to find the little heaps of filth that the help will leave and hide away, and Congress Hall has such a woman. You need not spleen against anything that is set before you. But speaking of the outside arrangements, we have to demure to the location of the skating park in front of all the main entrances of the house. The only amusement to be derived from it is enjoyed by the bell boy. Fat pedestrians can't see it.

THE GREAT WEST.—Homes of the sturdy farmers who look about them over the broad prairies, and see for miles their lands and granaries, are often rendered desolate by the death of a beloved child from the ravages of the deadly Croup. Coe's Cough Balsam never fails to cure it, and also the best remedy in the world for Colds, Coughs, and all throat and lung, diseases.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure is the only remedy known that is certain to cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and in fact all disorder proceeding from the stomach and bowels.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE—There will be preaching by the Rev. Mr. Tuttle, at the church of the Good Shepherd, next Sunday Morning and evening.

☞ The last of the series of sociables given by the Masons will take place at the Masonic Hall, Thursday, March 1st. The price of admission will be two dollars.

☞ We call the attention of our readers to the new advertisment of Brooke & Gere. They are good fellows, and will do all they say.

☞ We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of R. N. Freeman, of Milwaukee, who proposes to give away a valuable and well assorted stock of furs, March 20th. Mr. Freeman's reputation is too well established to need any comment from us; but we can assure all who may wish to invest that everything Mr. Freeman has advertised to do he will do to the letter.

REMOVAL.—Elkins & Son have once more returned to the old store, though it is so long ago since they occupied the building, that many have forgotten where it was. To all such we would say that the store lately occupied by Reggenbau & Fixen is the place where Elkins & Son can be found. They intend opening up bigger than ever, and any one in want of anything in their line, from a hair pin to a piano, can be accommodated.

FARM FOR SALE.—Consisting of 108 acres, of which 20 is timber; 30 it an orchard; the balance of it is to grass and under the plow. Buildings good—situated three miles southwest from Racine city. I harvested from the orchard last year 3,000 bushels of apples. I will sell with or without timber, as purchaser may choose.

2-7 HURON BEEBE.

REMOVL.—Messrs. Winship & Gilbert have recently located themselves at A. P. Dickey's old stand, on Fourth Street, West of the bridge, where they propose to continue the manufacture of their Improved Wooden Pumps—the best in use. Also to do all kinds of planing, sawing and turning to order.

Wholesale and Retail orders promptly filled Remember the place, Fourth Street, opposite the new Woolen Mill.

☞ Dr. J. W. Colton, the celebrated Indian Herb Doctor, from Chicago, Ill., is at the Baker House for a few days only. He is pronounced one of the closest examiners of disease in the West. All old and severe cases, especially, are invited to call. Room No. 1.

☞ If you have any clean cotton Rags, take them to JOHN KRANTZ, 159 Maine st., and he will give you THREE AND HALF CENTS per lb. in cash, or 4 cents in trade for them. If you have more than you can carry, he will send a wagon for them, *free of charge*, anywhere within the corporation limits.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.—Will offer at retail, this week, several hundred pieces of English and Merrimac prints; also, many other goods adapted for early spring trade.

EDWARD MCENERY,
8-2w 138 Main street.

☞ Wooster's Dancing School and sociable will be held at Union Hall, on Friday evening, the 23d inst. If we are not mistaken, this is the last of the series of these popular entertainments.

FOR SALE.—A large work horse, weighing 1,200 lbs., warranted sound and kind in every particular. Enquire of Dan Howard, at the Commercial College. 21feb2w

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—Drafts on London, England, and the principle cities of Europe, for sale at lowest rates by

B. B. NORTHROP & Co., Bankers.

WANTED.—For which I pay cash, oats, buckwheat, corn, beans, potatoes, butter, eggs, &c.

JOHN KIMBER.

FOR SALE.—A new, light, skeleton wagon, got up on the most approved plan. Enquire at this office.

D. D. M. & Co. Baltimore Oysters, large and full cans, cheap at

John Kimber's.

☞ Twenty one-half barrels of nice Lake Herring for sale low by

2 tf JOHN KIMBER.

☞ County Scrip for sale at Geo. Bull & Co.'s. d20.

Sugars from 18 to 22 cents per pound. Teas from 4 to 8 shillings per pound, at

John Kimber's.

Malt Vinegar, pure, from acid, at

John Kimber's.

FOR SALE.

A valuable farm for sale, eight miles West of Racine on the middle road near Ives' Grove, containing 80 acres well improved, a comfortable house, a good barn, a good bearing orchard, two good wells, for sale cheap.

6-16w SQUIRE S. ALLEN.

Council Proceedings.

OFFICIAL.

CITY COUNCIL CHAMBERS, Feb. 19, 1866.

At a regular meeting of the City Council there were present—His Honor the President, Ald. Van Pelt in the Chair, Ald. Bohn, Foster, Fish, Phillips, Smith and Upham.

On motion of Ald. Phillips, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

The following accounts were presented and referred as follows:

E. J. Wickham,	$63 00	Com. on Paupers
G. B. Trautwine,	90 00	" "
E. R. Cooley,	15 35	Cemetery Com.
Racine Gas Co.,	9 25	Com. on Gas.
S. Davis,	1 00	Com on Fire.
E. Foster,	26 50	" "
E. B. Gilbert,	12 00	" "
Wm. Taber,	5 00	" "
E. R. Cooley,	2 62	" "
P. Coleman,	33 50	Ald. 3d, Ward.
P. Coleman,	28 68	" " "

The Comptroller made the following report of accounts audited and charged to the different funds as designated:

CEMETERY FUND.

E. Foster, $3 75

FIRE DEP'T FUND.

Jas. Daily, $1 00
Geo. Barrows, 2 00

C. C. FUND.

Samuel Baumann, $2 70
J. C. Smith, 8 98
J. P. Corse, 4 00

Ald. Foster moved that the report be adopted, and that the Mayor and Clerk be autherized to issue scrip for the amounts so audited, and called for the Ayes and Noes.

Ayes—Bohn, Foster, Fish, Phillips, Smith, Upham and Van Pelt.

Noes—None.

Adopted.

Ald. Upham offered the following resolution, and moved its adoption:

Resolved, That the Comptroller and City Treasurer be and are hereby instructed to take up all Mound Cemetery Bonds that may be presented, *provided*, the Cemetery Fund stands credited to the amount of the bonds so presented.

Ald. Phillips moved, as an amendment, that the Comptroller and Treasurer be authorized to pay Cemetery Bond No. 5, amounting to $800, and called for the Ayes and Noes.

Ayes—Bohn, Foster, Fish, Phillips, Smith, Upham and Van Pelt—7.

Noes—none.

The resolution, as amended, was adopted.

Ald. Van Pelt offered the following preamble and resolution, and moved its adoption:

WHEREAS, The City Council, at a special meeting, held Jan. 17, 1866, intended no disrespect to His Honor, the Mayor, and

WHEREAS, We feel honored in being associated with him in this Board, and feel his loss in thus withdrawing from us, therefore,

Resolved, That the resolution passed by the City Council, Jan. 17, 1866, be and is hereby rescinded, and that His Honor be requested to resume his position in this Board, pledging him our earnest support in conducting the affairs of the city, as shall be to the best interests thereof.

Adopted.

On motion of Ald. Phillips, the Council adjourned.

Attest. JAMES A. BEAUGRAND, City Clerk.

MARKETS.

RACINE JOURNAL OFFICE, Racine, Feb. 20, 1866.

Wheat, by teams, 80@$1.17.
Oats, 22@23c.
Corn, shelled, 34@41c.
" In ear, 34@38c.
Barley, fair to good, 40@60c.
" Prime, $1 00@1 10.
Beans, nominal 50@75c.
Butter, 22c@25c.
Cheese, Western, 16@18c.
" Eastern, 21@22.
Eggs, 25@00c.
Lard, 16@17c.
Potatoes, 37@00c.,
Timothy Seed, 3.00@3.25.
Apples, green, dull.
Onions, 60@75c.
Flax Seed $2 00@2 20.
Hay, $6@10 per ton.
" Pressed, $8@11.
Wool, 36@50c. according to quality.
Turkies, dressed, 12@14c ℔ lb.
Beef, on foot, 4.00@6 00.
Pork, dressed, 10 00@11.
Sheep, per head, $5.00@8.00.
Calves, per head, 5.00@10.00.
Hides, green salted, 8½@9c. per lb.
" Green, 7½@8c. per lb.
" Dry, 12@15c.
Calf Skins, green, 15@20c.
" " Dry, 25@35.
Sheep Skins, 0 75@1 25

LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED IN THE Post Office at Racine, State of Wisconsin, on February 21, 1866.

Beach, Peter	Milton, Miss Grace
Bell, S	Parker, J E
Brown, S R	Phelps, Frank 2
Bigmay, John	Randall, Thos
Burgess, Gilbert E	Roby, George G
Burnham, A Judson	Ruggles, George H
Duffee, Martin	Stearns, Miss N W
Evans, S R	Sears, Miss Mary
Fudlein, W	Smith, F W
Hogan, Miss Maggie	Taylor, J H
Hanson, Peter	Tuthill, S E
Jones, Richard H	Turner, Clarkson
Kelley, Franklin	Vollmer, Lorens
Laugon, Miss Mary	Vanwormer, Miss Hattie
McKenzie, Wm W	Wouck, John
Miller, Peter	Wright, Jacob F
Miller, Henry	Watts, John M

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "*advertised letters*," giving the date of this list and pay one cent for advertising.

If not called for within *one month*, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

JOHN TAPLEY, P. M.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

BENNETT & WOOD

DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions, CONFECTIONARIES, &c.,

NO. FOUR, SIXTH ST., RACINE, WIS.

WE ARE NOW OPENING A FINE Assortment of the Best Groceries we could purchase in Chicago—for which we paid the cash—bought as low as could be bought, and we are determined to sell as cheap as can be bought in Racine, or any other place. Call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

OUR STOCK CONSISTS OF

Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Molasses, Vinegar, Fish, Salt, Baskets, Tobacco, Cigars, Cheese, Brooms, Dried and Green Fruits, Candles, Matches, Kerosine Oil, Fancy Soaps, Indigo, Starch, Spices, Blacking, Brushes, Mops

WOODEN WARE

And Everthing Usually Kept in our Line of Business.

Particular attention is called to our stock of

TEAS and SUGARS, which Can't be Beat.

☞ Give us a call and we will make it for your interest to call again.

52 BENNET & WOOD.

CHARLES L. FISHER, M. D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Office at the Residence of BROOKS HERRON, Esq., One mile west of Caledonia Centre.

'66. WINTER TRADE. '66

GEO. BULL & CO.,

No.s 1 and 2 Sixth Street, Cor. of Main.

Wholesale and Retail dealers in

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

We can say, without fear of contradiction, that we have the largest combined Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, Wood & Willow Ware,

Ever brought into the city of Racine, and we are determined not to be under sold by any one. We have a very desirable stock of all varieties of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, &c., &c.

Also a full assortment of Dress and Cloak Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, Worsted Goods, &c.

A better opportunity was never presented to the Ladies of Racine to suit themselves as to price, style and quality.

Our Grocery Department

Is Not Connected with the Dry Goods Room

And is attended by separate clerks, which makes it so much more pleasant for those wishing to purchase Dry Goods. In this line we are not afraid to say that our stock for quantity or quality, was never surpassed in this city, and which must and will be sold, if good goods and low prices have anything to do with making sales. Call and examine our stock, our business is to show it, which we will always take pleasure in doing.

KEROSENE OIL

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Feb 7, 1866-tf

GEO. BULL & CO.,

No.s 1 and 2 Sixth Street,

Are now offering their

LARGE STOCK OF DRY GOODS

at reduced prices for 30 days, preparatory to receiving their

SPRING STOCK.

Consisting in part of

Alapacca	been selling at	1 50	now	1 00
Merino	do	do	2 00	do	1 50
Prints	do	do	33@30	do	25
Shawls	do	do	12 00@14 00	do	10 00@12 00

Checks and all Dress Goods, the same discount.

Cloths and Cassemers also from four shillings to twelve shillings discount.

Flannels did sell at six shillings, now four to six shillings. Hosiery Gloves, and Notions same proportion.

We reduce the price of our

GROCERY STOCK

also

Teas	been selling at		2 25	now	2 00
do	do		2 00	do	1 75
do	do		1 75	do	1 50
do	do		1 50	do	1 25
Sugars, Crushed	been selling at		23 cts	now	22cts
do "A"	do	do	22	do	20
do "B"	do	do	21	do	19
do "C"	do	do	20	do	18
Best Brown	do	do	18	do	17
do	do	do	17	do	16
do	do	do	16	do	15

OUR

STOCK of OIL,

Flour, Feed, Pork, Lard, Hams, Butter, Cheese, &c., will all be sold Cheap for Cash.

Best Cider Vinegar at 25 cents. Fresh cured Cod-fish at 6-tf G BULL & CO

SUMMONS FOR RELIEF.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, CIRCUIT COURT FOR RACINE COUNTY, ss.
ANTONY HANSON, plaintiff, against JOHN MENARY and ELLEN MENARY, defendants.

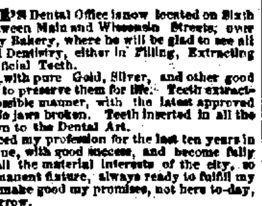
The State of Wisconsin to the above named Defendants:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, at the city of Racine, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office in the city of Racine within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service. And if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

PAINE & MILLET, Plff's Attorneys.

Dated this 22d day of January, A. D. 1866. 4-6w

DENTAL CARD.



DR. LUKE'S Dental Office is now located on Sixth Street, between Main and Wisconsin Streets; over Mr. Smith's City Bakery, where he will be glad to see all in want of good Dentistry, either in Filling, Extracting or inserting Artificial Teeth.

I will fill teeth with pure Gold, Silver, and other good materials, so as to preserve them for life. Teeth extracted in the best possible manner, with the latest approved instruments. No jaws broken. Teeth inserted in all the best styles known to the Dental Art.

I have practiced my profession for the last ten years in the City of Racine, with good success, and become fully identified with all the material interests of the city, so that I am a permanent fixture, always ready to fulfill my obligations and make good my promises, not here to-day, and gone to-morrow.

Jan. 30, 1866.tf. J. C. LUKE, Dentist.

CARRIAGE TRIMMING

EDWIN FOSTER

WISHES TO SAY TO THE PUBLIC that he has secured the services of one of the

Best of Carriage Trimmers,

And hopes that all who want anything in this departme will give him a call.

Carriage Trimming,

IN EVERY STYLE, will be executed in the prompte manner and at the lowest rates.

Racine, July 12. July12-1y

F. G. VERHEIN, LaCROSSE HOUSE, 2d WARD, No. 297, MILWAUKEE.

WAR WITH FRANCE!

Maj. Gen. LOGAN Appointed MINISTER TO FRANCE!!

OLD SETTLERS AND NEW FIRM.

JONES & VAUGHAN,

Successors to

W. J. Williams,

Corner of Sixth & Wisconsin Streets.

CHOICE Family Groceries,

CONSISTING OF

KEROSINE, SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, FRESH RAISINS, CURRANTS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, SOAP, CANDLES,

Fine Cut, Plug, & Smoking Tobaccos OF THE BEST QUALITIES.

FLOUR!

Berlin City Mills,

Choice Family Winter Wheat, Double Extra Spring Wheat. Flour on hand in Barrels or Sacks at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL!

Corn Meal & Buckwheat Flour.

OUR MOTTO IS

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS!

TERMS CASH.

R. BLAIR JONES. W. W. VAUGHAN.

521.

MULTUM IN PARVO!

$100,000

WORTH OF

DRY GOODS!

FOR SALE AT

138 Main Street.

PURCHASERS OF DRY GOODS should not think of Buying without first examining this Mammoth stock of Cheap and Standard goods, the principal portion of which was purchased during the late

DEPRESSION IN THE MARKETS.

The subscriber having at present a

Resident Buyer

IN THE MARKETS

Customers can depend on finding at 138, Main Street,

NOVELTIES & BARGAINS!

As such are produced and offered for sale in

BOSTON VND NEW YORK.

4 tf E. McENERY.

GET BOOTH'S OYSTERS AT BLISS & ERB'S.

Lyon's Periodical Drops.

The Great Female Remedy for Irregularities.

These drops are a scientifically compounded fluid preparation, and better than any Pills, Powders or Nostrums. Being liquid, their action is direct and positive, rendering them a reliable, speedy and certain specific for the cure of all obstructions and suppressions of nature. Their popularity is indicated by the fact that over 100,000 bottles are annually sold and consumed by the ladies of the United States, every one of whom speak in terms of the highest terms of praise of their great merits. They are rapidly taking the place of every other Female Remedy, and are considered by all who know aught of them, as the surest, safest and most infallible remedy in the world, for the cure of all female complaints, the removal of all obstructions of nature, and the promotion of health, regularity and strength. Explicit directions stating when they may be used, and explaining when and why they should not, nor could not be used without producing effects contrary to nature's chosen laws, will be found carefully folded around each bottle, with the written signature of JOHN L. LYON, without which none are genuine.

Prepared and sold by Dr. JOHN L. LYON, 195 Chapel Street, New Haven, Conn., who can be consulted either personally or by mail, (enclosing stamp,) concerning all private diseases and female weaknesses.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price $1 50 per bottle.

C. G. CLARK & CO.,
6-1y. Gen'l Agents for U. S. and Canadas.

DENTISTRY!

DR. L. C. RICE

SIGN OF THE BIG TOOTH,

Two doors north of Court House,

SATISFACTION WARRANTED!

Racine, October 25, 1865.

PAINTS & OILS

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

145 Main Street, Racine.

LANGLOIS & ROBILLIARD

HAVE A FULL and complete assortment of **White Lead,** French and American WHITE ZINC, Linseed, Boiled, Whale, Elephant, Sperm Straits, Machine, Sweet, Neats-foot and Kerosene **OILS.**

Turpentine, Camphene

ALCOHOL, BURNING FLUID,

VARNISHES AND JAPANS

A full and complete stock of

Colors, Dry and Ground in Oil, Artists' Colors and Materials, Diamonds Gold Leaf, Smalts and all

Other Articles Belonging to the Trade.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN

Window, Plate and Looking Glasses,

of all sizes.

BRUSHES

of every description. A large and splendid stock

Wall Papers, Borders,

Decorations, Gilt and Common Window Shades, Figured and Plain Curtain Paper, Tassels, Cornices, and Curtain Bands.

Fluid and Kerosene Lamps and Lanterns.

SHIP CHANDLERY.

Manilla and Tarred Ropes, all sizes, Canvass, Oakum, Pitch, Tar, Coal Tar, Rosin, Blocks, &c., &c.

Bedcords, Clothes Lines, Broom Twines, all qualities, Wrapping Twines in bundles or barrels, Bell and Sash Cords, Wool Twines, Cotton Seine and Gilling Twines, &c.

We would call particular attention of the trade to our stock, as we at all times have the largest and best assortment of goods in the city.

Call and see at

No. 145 Main Street, Racine, Wisconsin.

PAINTING,

Glazing, and Paper Hanging attended to on short notice.

DISSOLUTION.

KELLEY & MURRAY HAVING PURchased the interest of I. Taylor in the late firm of

"Taylor, Murray & Co.,"

Will continue the

LUMBER BUSINESS

at the old stand, where a general assortment of

Lumber, Lath, Shingles and Posts,

will be kept constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices.

KELLEY & MURRAY.

JAS. H. KELLEY,
GEORGE MURRAY.
Racine April 10 1866. apr22tf

LARIGO & CO'S RACINE Business College,

Located in Titus Block,

RACINE, WISCONSIN.

FACULTY.

C. P. LARIGO—(With competent Assistants)—Instructor in Book Keeping and Commercial Sciences.

E. S. BARTLETT—RESIDENT PRINCIPAL—Instructor in Business, Spencerian and Ornamental Penmanship.

This institution is connected with Larigo's Milwaukee Mercantile College, which has been in active operation in that city for the last 16 years.

The design of the College is to impart to young men a *sound, practical and modern business education.*

The Branches Taught are:

Book Keeping, Commercial Law, Commercial Arithmetic, Business Correspondence, the principles of English Composition, &c., in the most satisfactory manner.

FEES PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Life Scholarship, in Book Keeping, ... Business Calculations, Correspondence, Lectures, Penmanship	$40 00
Ladies Life Scholarship	25 00
Disabled Soldiers'	25 00
Penmanship, 25 Lessons	5 00
" Time unlimited	10 00
Phonography, Life Scholarship	20 00

☞ Apply for Circulars and Catalogues.

Address, LARIGO & BARTLETT,
Racine, Aug. 30, 1865.—55-1y. Racine, Wis.

GILLETT, ROWLEY & BRO.,

HAVING SUCCEEDED TO THE

Washington Market

AS SUCCESSORS TO

GORTON & LOVELL,

WISH TO INFORM ALL THE PEOple of Racine who love to eat the best of

FRESH MEATS

In their season, that their experience enables them to furnish the choicest selection which can be found anywhere. They will endeavor to maintain the reputation of the

WASHINGTON MARKET,

and give their patrons the fullest satisfaction in

Cuts and Prices

at all times. They have a well ventilated

ICE HOUSE

in their market, in which their meats are always kept sweet and cool.

Hams, Dried Meat, Pickled Tongues, and Sausages

always on hand. Orders promptly filled and delivered to any part of the city, free of charge.

JAMES GORTON, MARK ROWLEY, JOSEPH ROWLEY.
June 14, 1865.

E. J. WICKHAM & Co. GROCERS.

For Teas, Choice Brands,
GO TO E. J. WICKHAM & Co.'s

FOR SUGARS OF ALL QUALITIES
Go to E. J. Wickham & Co.'s

FOR COFFEES,
[ALL KINDS, WHOLE OR GROUND,]
Go to E. J. Wickham & Co.'s.

FOR SPICES OF ALL KINDS,
(Whole or Ground)
Go to E. J. Wickham & Co.'s

FOR SOAPS AND CANDLES
OF ALL KINDS,
Go to E. J. Wickham & Co.'s

For Syrups & Molasses go to
E. J. WICKHAM & CO.'S

For Anything in THE GROCERY LINE!
Go to E. J. Wickham & Co.'s

FOR OYSTERS!
Platt & Co.'s Celebrated Brand
GO TO E. J. WICKHAM & CO.'S

CHOICE WHISKIES At Bliss & Erb's

BOOTS AND SHOES

BECK & LEIGHTON

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM the citizens of Racine and vicinity, that they have just received their

WINTER STOCK

OF

Ladies, Misses and Children's BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS,

Balmorals, Slippers.

Also, every kind of

BOOTS & SHOES.

For Men and Boy's wear.

CUSTOM WORK

of every description on hand and made to order on the shortest notice.

REPAI NG

done with neatness and dispatch, at the

Belle City Boot & Shoe Store 156 MAIN ST. 156.

CALIFORNIA CIGAR STORE!

ALBERT HUSE

Wishes to inform his numerous friends and patrons that he has lately returned from California with a first class

Selection of Snuffs, Tobaccos, CIGARS,

☞ **Meerschaums and other Pipes.**

Having selected the above with the hopes of giving satisfaction, he invites the people of Racine to give him a call. Don't forget the address. Albert Huse, California Cigar Store, Market Square, four doors South Court House.

Racine, August 16th, 1865. —33-tf.

GET BOOTH'S OYSTERS AT BLISS & ERB'S.

SPLENDID JEWELRY, WATCHES, DIAMONDS, &C.,

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

The House of BOSANQUET, GIRAUD & CO., Paris, have the pleasure of announcing that they have opened an Agency in the city of New York for the sale of their widely-known Jewelry, Watches, &c., and for the purpose of making their goods as extensively known and appreciated in the United States as they now are, and have been for over 70 years in, Europe: they have determined on a plan by which poor and rich alike may have the advantage of their splendid styles. As a preliminary, they would remark that they manufacture and sell *no Imitation Jewelry or Watches*, but all are

WARRANTED GOLD OF THE Finest Workmanship!

Our customers will also have the great advantage of a constant succession of new and recherche styles and patterns with which we will keep our New York Agency supplied.

We have adopted the plan of sale, now so popular, of charging a uniform price, and this price will invariably be **$2.00 for each article,** no matter how costly it may be. The expenses of conducting our New York Agency are paid by the sale of Certificates or Coupons, representing the various articles. These Certificates are sold at 50 cents each, or five for $2, and each Certificate will show the holder the particular article he or she is entitled to, on payment of an additional $2. If the article named on the Certificate is not desired, the holder will oblige us, when he returns the Certificate, by naming what other article of the same value he or she may prefer, and it will be sent with pleasure. *Our aim is to please*, and every means to that end will be exerted. We solicit a trial from every one who reads this notice, as we are confident of giving the utmost satisfaction.

THE STOCK COMPRISES

Amongst other articles Splendid Clocks, Gold and Silver Watches, Rings set with Diamonds, Rubies, Pearls, Garnets and other Stones (solitaire and in clusters), Ladies' sets of Jewelry, comprising Pins and Ear-rings of the most fashionable styles, set in Precious Stones of every variety, together with a large assortment of Gold and Enameled and Pearl Sets, Gold Studs and Sleeve Buttons of the most fashionable patterns, Gents' Bosom and Scarf Pins, and an endless variety of Bracelets, Chains, Musical Boxes, Head Dresses, Combs, Charms, &c. In case any of our patrons are not in want of articles of Jewelry, and would prefer Silverware, we will send, for ANY Certificate returned to us, a richly engraved SET OF CASTORS or BUTTER DISH, beautifully chased and plated.

Agents are Wanted

In every part of the United States and Provinces, and to all such very liberal inducements will be offered, and, on application, a circular of terms will be forwarded. We prefer money sent in Post Office Orders where they can be obtained, or by Bank Draft to our order. Address all orders to our Agency, which will be conducted by

Messrs. JAQUET, STERLING & Co.,
Dec5-3m 159 Broadway, New York.

GET BOOTH'S OYSTERS AT BLISS & ERB'S.

NEW GOODS.

I am receiving New Goods every week, consisting in part of

NEW PRINTS, NEW DELAINES, NEW GINGHAMS, NEW SHEETINGS, Hoop and Balmoral Skirts.

Flannels and Woolen Goods.

With other Goods too numerous to mention, all at low prices.

Jan. 30, 1866. R. F. WEEKS.

SINGER'S UNRIVALLED PATENT Sewing Machines

FOR SALE BY

EDWIN BURGESS, Ag't, Racine, Wisconsin.

ALSO,

Kapson's Patent Bobbin Winder,

Which insures the perfection of winding the Bobbin Thread.

Call and C!!

CHEAP SUGARS At Bliss & Erb's.

(*Continued from First Page.*)

to be able to lay their hands upon that article of the Constitution which authorizes the President to create and fill the office of civil Governor of one of these states, which they pronounce just as truly states of the Union now as they were before the war; on that article which authorizes the Federal Executive to brush aside a state government as a cobweb, to summon a state constitutional convention, to prescribe the qualifications of members, to prescribe requisites of the new constitutions, to prescribe legislation to the new Legislatures. More, than that, sir, they ought to be able to show us the very section and the very clause which transfer such sacred and time-honored rights of states as these to the Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy; the very section and the very clause which invest him with such superhuman attributes that South Carolina can lie at his feet, a conquest of war, and yet at the same instant stand up before him "as truly a state of the Union as she was before the rebellion."

Sir, nothing of this kind stands written in the Constitution. Nor is there any truth in the plea that all this has been done, not in derogation but in aid of whatever of state sovereignty was left to South Carolina by the war. We have not waged this war against an abstraction called rebellion, but against living rebels. It was the people of the South who filled the rebel armies as officers and soldiers, who maintained and directed the rebel state government, who provided means to carry on the war. They have not been fighting on our side against their own state government and their own rebellion; they have not for four years supplicated us for deliverance from their own rebellion and rules. If these communities were indeed states of the Union when the rebellion collapsed, "just as truly as before the war," their governments were just as truly state governments; for no man can deny that they rested on whatever of state rights and sovereignty remained to their people. And granting that South Carolina remained a state of the Union, she had the right to choose and keep her Governor if she had any rights at all; she had the right, if she had any rights at all, to decide whether and when she would have a new or amended constitution; what should be the qualifications of her electors and of her constitution-makers; what should be the character of her new constitution, and of her state legislation, subject only to the requirements of the the Federal Constitution itself.

Sir, the man who asks us so to trample down the cardinal principles of our constitution, ought to bear in mind that this will have to do, not merely with the present, but also with the future; that the power which, by this subversion of the constitutional barriers between the legislative and executive branches of the government, he would to-day put into the hands of a patriot, may to-morrow fall into the hands of a traitor; he ought to take heed, lest the democratic party, a harmless, frozen copperhead to-day, warmed to life to-morrow in his own bosom, sting to death the nation which the President has done so much to save.

Mr. Chairman, there is a tide in the affairs of nations, as of men, which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune. The republic rocks on a flood-tide now. It is for this Congress to seize or loose a golden opportunity which centuries may not bring back. And when history shall summon us to judgment, the attempt to shift this responsibility from our own to the President's shoulders, will meet the scorn and execration which it merits.

For one, I will attempt no such evasion of duty. When the gentleman from New York [Mr. Raymond] exhorted you to remember that they who had fallen in this war on either side, are the nation's dead, and their courage and devotion, the priceless possession of the republic; when he sought thus to blind your eyes by tears shed over rebel graves, to the enormity of the crime he would have you perpetrate upon the name and race of my black comrades, who have died that this nation might live, I felt again something of the pain with which I heard that a Federal officer had drunk wine with the butcher of Fort Pillow, while his hands yet dripped with the blood of his victims. I too, believe in brotherly love; but it is that brotherly love which is radient with the light of God's justice, not in that which, turning its back on loyal whites and loyal blacks, weeps with living oppression over the grave of dead treason. 'The nation's dead!' Ay, its dead patriots and dead traitors.

If the distinction between loyalty and treason has so soon disappeared in the quicksands of our consciences, it nevertheless stands written in fire on millions of bereaved loyal hearts in this republic. No such sentimentality as this shall serve as my pretext for delivering over the loyal whites of the South to the torments of baffled treason, or for breaking the nation's faith plighted to the freedmen. Never, through my vote, shall rebels have any power either to pay the debt incurred in the attempt to destroy the Republic, or to repudiate the debt incurred in its salvation. Never, with my consent, shall one bloody-minded, bloody-handed traitor of South Carolina have a greater power on this floor, than three bullet-riddled patriots of Wisconsin. More than that, sir; never, with my consent, shall another representative from South Carolina enter this hall, until her black patriots shall be equal at the ballot box, to her white traitors.

— The *Commercial Advertiser* of Buffalo, a journal of conservative tendencies, has a letter from an army officer in Mobile of which the following is an extract:

"The policy of reconstruction now going on is work thrown away. It will never succeed. The people are now as rebellious as they ever were, and more so than they were four months ago. I have been through a greater part of this State, and some of Mississippi, and there is no use in disguising the fact that none wish to live under the United States Government. I mean none of the Southern people, except the blacks. Why, our national airs cannot be played here without exciting a tumult; and not a flag has been displayed in this city except by the United States authorities. I am ashamed to say that some of our officers object to doing these things, because it exasperates the people. Congress is doing just right in keeping them out. They ought never to be represented in Congress until this generation shall have passed away, for they never will be loyal until they are dead."

A Hard Case.—Poor people have a hard time in this little world of ours. Even in matters of religion there is a vast difference between Lazarus and Dives, as the following anecdote, sent us by a friend, will illustrate: Old Billy G—— had attended a great revival, and, in common with many others, he was converted and baptized. Not many weeks afterwards one of the neighbors met him reeling home from the court-ground with a considerable brick in his hat. 'Hello, Uncle Billy,' said the friend, 'I thought you had joined the church?' 'So I did,' answered Uncle Billy, making a desparate effort to stand still, 'so I did, Jeems, and would have been a good Baptist if they hadn't treated me so everlasting mean at the water. Didn't you hear about it, Jeems?' 'Never did.' 'Then I'll tell you 'bout it. You see, when we come to the baptizing place, thar was me and old Jenks, the rich old 'squire, was to be dipped at the same time. Well, the minister tuck the 'squire in fust, but I didn't mind that much, as I thought it would be jest as good when I come; so he led him in, and after dippin' him under he raised him up mity keerful, and wiped his face and let him go out. Then cum my turn, and instead of lifting me out like he did the 'squire, he gave me one slosh, and left me crawlin' about on the bottom like a d—d mud turtle!'

NEW PERFUME
For the Handkerchief.

PHALON'S

A Most Exquisite, Delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by **PHALON & SON,** NEW YORK.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
FOR
Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
FOR WEAKNESSES
ARISING FROM EXCESSES OR INDISCRETION.

The Constitution once affected by Organic Weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which Helmbold's Extract Buchu invariably does. If no treatment be submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

In affections peculiar to females, is unequaled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularities, painfulness or suppression of customary evacuations, Ulceration or Scirrhous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhoe, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudencies, or in the Decline or Change of Life.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH,

Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change in diet, and no exposure, completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiba and Mercury, in curing those unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

USE HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

In all cases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from Broken-down or Delicate Constitutions, procure the Remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that however slight may be the attack of the above disease, it is sure to affect his bodily health, mental powers, happiness, and that of his posterity. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE!

We make no secret of the ingredients. *HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU* is composed of Buchu, Cubebs, and Juniper Berries, selected with great care, and prepared in vacuo by *H. T. HELMBOLD*, Druggist and Chemist of sixteen years' experience in the city of Philadelphia, and which is now prescribed by the most eminent physicians, has been admitted to use in the United States army, and is also in very general use in State Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land.

Direct letters to
HELMBOLD'S
DRUG & CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
594 Broadway New York,
—OR—
HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
104 South Tenth street (below Chestnut),
PHILADELPHIA.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

PRODUCE & COMMISSION!
Flour! Flour!!
Feed! Feed!

LAWTON BRO'S,
No. 154, Main Street,
DEALERS IN
WINTER, SPRING, GRAHAM, & RYE FLOUR, also CORN MEAL, BRAN, OATS, CORN, BALE HAY, FEED, POTATOES, ONIONS, BEANS, PEAS, FLAXSEED TIMOTHY SEED, AND ALL OTHER SEEDS. Also, BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE, AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF PRODUCE AT
WHOLESALE and RETAIL. WE HAVE ALSO SORGHUM MACHINERY, CORN SHELLERS, CIDER MILLS AND SCALES. WE HAVE Constantly on hand, St. LOUIS WHITE WIN'R WHEAT FLOUR.

Prompt Attention paid to CONSIGNMENTS.
LAWTON BROS.
Racine, Wis., Dec. 13, 1865.

WOOL WANTED.
THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE will be paid by the subscriber, on Sixth street, three doors west of Wisconsin street.
D. C. WHITNEY.
Racine, July 9, 1865

WILCOX & GIBBS
SILENT
SEWING MACHINE
WILL STITCH, HEM, FELL, TUCK, Cord, Bind, Braid, Quilt and Embroider beautifully. It will, with the finest needle and thread, run from perfect work on the finest Nainsook, over the heaviest beaver cloth and cowhide, with no change of needle, thread or tension. It will use coarse cotton, linen, silk and twine. It runs easier, faster and stiller than any other machine. It forms a flat, even and elastic seam, differing from every other stitch, each loop being TWISTED by means of

THE ROTATING HOOK,

and drawing the twist into the goods, thus securely fastening every stitch, so that the seam will bear to be cut at frequent intervals, and in that case even, the seam is warranted NOT TO RIP in wear, and under all circumstances to "survive the washtub." Old, worn out family garments, bosoms, pants, dresses, &c., have been submitted to Committees at FAIRS where was the GREATEST COMPETITION; and to THIS STITCH premiums have been awarded for its SUPERIORITY, DURABILITY, ELASTICITY and BEAUTY.

A Patented Device prevents the possibility of the machine being run in the wrong direction, or the balance wheel ever wearing or touching the dress.

THE NEEDLE CANNOT BE SET WRONG,
Thus avoiding the great trouble of other machines.

NO BREAKING OF NEEDLES.
The blade of the needle is less than three fourths of an inch long, and is straight.

The Hemmer and Feller Can Never be Set Wrong.
Any one may adjust them IN THE DARK. The hem may be of any width. No other hemmer or feller is like this. It turns the hem on the right or under side as you want it.

IT WILL NOT DROP STITCHES. As the needle is always set right, the blade short and straight, does not vibrate, like longer ones.

It is run by steam at 3000 stitches per minute, other machines at only 400 to 1,200, with safety. They are

Manufactured with Mathematical Precision,
Hence each part is interchangeable and can be readily replaced in case of accident. The machine cannot be adjusted, hence will not get out of order. It will last a generation, if properly cared for. None who have used it can be persuaded to use another.

The roundness, evenness, durability and beauty of its stitch

WERE NEVER EQUALED.

ITS RAPIDITY, ABSOLUTE STILLNESS, EASE OF MOTION, narrowness and neatness of its HEM and FELL were NEVER APPROACHED by any other machine. We can call in any boy or girl from the street, and with three minutes' instruction they will set the needle, attach the Hemmer, or Feller, and do the work with entire success.

The PRESS universally pronounce this the BEST FAMILY Sewing Machine in the world. Whatever the merits of the other machines, it is no disparagement to say the Willcox & Gibbs is worth, for family use, double that of any other ever offered to the public.

It received the Gold Medal of the American Institute—the first premium for

"THE BEST SEWING MACHIGE,"

at the great New England Fair—the Vermont State Fair—the Pennsylvania State Fair—the Indiana State Fair—and 31 other First Premiums at the meetings of Mechanical and Scientific Societies all over the world, are among its trophies in 1864.

IT IS NOW THE GREAT LEADING FAMILY SEWING MACHINE
ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Price of Machines, with hemmer, feller, gauge, oil can, extra needles, full directions, &c., from $50 to $150.

Barnum's Self-Sewer,
FOR ALL SEWING MACHINES, guides the work itself, avoiding the bent posture and strain on the eyes. Price, $1.50. Large Discount to Agents.

We take other machines in exchange. We sell OIL, COTTON, SILK, TWIST and NEEDLES for every kind of sewing machine.

AGENTS WANTED.—Terms to agents, descriptive circular and specimens of work sent free by mail, on receipt of stamp, or had of

L. CORNELL & CO., Gen'l Ag'ts,
june21-65-1y 133 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

TO THE PUBLIC.
The United States
TELEGRAPH CO.
HAVE GOT THEIR LINES IN FULL communication with
All Parts of the U. S. and Canadas,
and are prepared to send dispatches with greater celerity and correctness than any other line. They have recently opened an
OFFICE IN RACINE,
IN THE JOURNAL BUILDING,
No. 145 Main Street,
with a competent operator in charge. The public, and business men in particular, will find it to their interest to patronize this line, which is acquiring a wide-spread popularity among the mercantile men of the country.
Office hours from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.
April 185 .

Books & Stationery,
ETC., ETC.
Mrs. A. J. PEAVEY,
BURNED OUT IN THE DESTRUCTION of Titus Hall Building has rented the store lately occupied by N. R. McFarland, and is now located in the
Baker House Block,
next door to B. B. Northrup & Co's bank, where she will keep on hand a full assortment of
SCHOOL BOOKS,
BLANK BOOKS,
Bibles and Prayer Books,
Photograph Albums,
NOTE, LETTER AND CAP PAPERS,
ENVELOPES OF EVERY STYLE,
PICTURES, FRAMES AND MOULDINGS,
SHEET MUSIC AND MUSIC BOOKS.

THE
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS
Saved at the fire will be Sold
WITHOUT REGARD TO COST
To clear out the stock, and in future Miscellaneous Books will be delivered to order promptly, at publisher' Prices.

Mrs. Peavey is Agent for the WHEELER & WILSON Sewing Machine,
The best machine in the world, and warranted to give satisfaction.

The highest price, in cash or trade, paid for Paper Rags. Mrs. A. J. PEAVEY.
Racine, Jan. 24, 1865.

TO THE LADIES.
GEO. H. REED & Co.'s
LIQUID
DOMESTIC DYES

THE constant demand we have had for LIQUID DYES has induced us to put up a complete line of
40 SHADES, ALL LIQUIDS.
which will recommend themselves to everyone who has ever used Liquid Dyes for
Brilliancy of Color, Simplicity of Use, Certainty of Satisfaction.
[Complete directions for use with every package.]
USE THE BEST ARTICLE.
See Certificates from Eminent Chemists on each Package.
Samples actually dyed with each of the colors on silk or woolen, may be seen at the Drug Stores.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
If you desire to insure GOOD COLORS, inquire for REED'S DOMESTIC DYES, *and take no other kind.*
GEO. H. REED & CO.,
Manufacturers. 49-4

DRIVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sash, Doors, Blinds, and Mouldings
of all sizes, Siding, Flooring, Shingles, Broom Handle &c., &c. an20tf

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Racine and vicinity that he is regularly licensed as an
AUCTIONEER,
and has authority to sell either in the city or State. All orders sent through the Post Office will meet with prompt attention. 40-tf. J. A. CARSWELL.

MOUND CEMETERY.
LOTS in the newly surveyed grounds are now ready for sale. Apply to the Sexton, Owen Roberts, on the grounds.
A. L. PHILLIPS,
Chairman of Cemetery Committee.
Racine, August 16th, 1865.—33-tf.

GRAND RALLY
AT THE
New Boot and Shoe STORE.
ALL THE PEOPLE ARE NOTIFIED that a new
BOOT AND SHOE STORE
has just been opened in
Clement's New Building, adjoining the Baker House,
in the City of Racine, where a large and choice stock of goods, for
MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN,
can be found. We have
Women's, Misses and Childsen's Balmorals and Congress Gaiters.
of splendid and very durable quality.
Men's Boys and Youths Calf Kip and Grained Boots.
Every variety of
CHILDREN'S SHOES.
of good quality and fine workmanship. These goods are fresh from New York, and are all of the
LATEST STYLES.
Our establishment is connected with a large manufacturing establishment east, and can sell goods
Fifteen Per Cent. Cheaper
than any other house est. Particular attention paid to
Custom Work and Repairing.
S. CROSBY.
ine, Oct. 24, 1864.

DRY GOODS!
Now is the Time to Buy
BEFORE THE PRICES RAISE
J DIETRICH,
Corner 6th & Wisconsin St., Racine.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED MY STOCK of FALL and WINTER GOODS, the *Largest and best selected Stock ever brought to Racine!* Such as
MERINOS, ALAPACCAS, MOHAIR,
DRESS GOODS, CALICOS & DeLAINES, &c.
ALSO
Flannels of all Kinds,
Bleached & Brown Muslins,
Linen & White Goods,
Goods for Men & Boys' Wear,
Besides
AN EXTENSIVE STOCK
OF
ASSORTED GROCERIES!
My Stock was Bought
BEFORE GOODS RAISED!
And Will be
SOLD ACCORDINGLY.
89-3m J. DIETRICH.

HALL'S
Vegetable Sicilian
HAIR RENEWER,
As the name indicates, not only RENEWS the growth of the hair when thin and falling off, but positively *renews the color* to its original shade when it is turning gray or white, whether caused by disease, grief or old age.

It will certainly do what is claimed for it, a fact to which hundreds, nay thousands, who have used it, are ready and willing to testify. Where one bottle is fairly used, in any community, its reputation "spreads like wild fire," and is the best advertisement and recommendation we desire. In the Eastern States, where the "RENEWER" originated, the young ladies use it as a hair dressing; it is found on the toilet tables of young men, (also at their barbers), while older men and women who desire a *Renewer* and *Restorative* for their grey locks and bald heads will not be without this article, which gives in every instance, entire satisfaction.

CAUTION.
Don't let any druggist or dealer urge upon you a different article, as there is no preparation in the world like this. Beware of any article purporting to be the same.

Try HALL'S HAIR RENEWER according to Directions, and you will use no other.

If not sold at druggists in your town, a trial bottle will be sent you by express, upon receipt of one dollar by mail, thus giving you an opportunity at ease of testing its excellent qualities.

Orders for trial bottles must be addressed to
C. A. COOK, Chicago.
Gen'l Agent for Northwestern States,
R. P. HALL & CO., Proprietors, Nashua, N. H.
Sold at WHOLESALE, in Chicago, by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, BURNHAMS & VAN SCHAACK, LORD & SMITH, SMITH & DWYER, J. H. REED & CO., CHAS. G. SMITH, DIETZSCH, BLOCKI & CO., H. SCOVIL, W. D. HARRIS & CO., POST & BADEAU, and by druggists and dealers generally.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES

Will immediately relieve, without pain, all disturbances of the periodic discharge, whether arising from relaxation or suppression. They act like a charm in removing the pains that accompany difficult or immoderate menstruation, and are the only safe and reliable remedy for Flushes, Sick Headache, Pains in the Loins, Back and Sides, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Tremors, Hysterics, Spasms, Broken Sleep, and other unpleasant and dangerous effects of an unnatural condition of the sexual functions. In the worst cases of *Fluor Albus*, or Whites, they effect a speedy cure.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S FEMALE PILLS
Have been used OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY. They are offered as the only safe means of renewing interrupted menstruation, but *Ladies must bear in mind* that, *there is one condition of the female system in which the Pills cannot be taken without producing a PECULIAR RESULT. The condition referred to is PREGNANCY—the result, MISCARRIAGE. Such is the irresistable tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it.* THEY CANNOT DO HARM in any other way.

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills
Are the only Medicine that MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES have relied upon for many years, or can rely upon now. *BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!* These Pills form the *Finest Preparation ever put forward*, with IMMEDIATE and PERSISTENT SUCCESS.—**DON'T BE DECEIVED.** Take this advertisement to your Druggist, and tell him that you want the *BEST and most RELIABLE FEMALE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD*, which is comprised in

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills!!!
They have received, and are now receiving, the sanction of the most *eminent Physicians in America.*
EXPLICIT DIRECTIONS with each box—the price, *One Dollar per Box*, containing from 50 to 60 Pills.
Pills sent *by mail, promptly*, by remitting the price to the Proprietors, or any authorized Agent, in current funds.
Sold by Druggists generally.
HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors,
28 Dey Street, New York.
FULLER, FINCH & FULLER and LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Sold in Racine by all Druggists. Sold in Kenosha by Dr. STARKWEATHER and WHEELER & CLARK.
July12-1y

Sugars, Teas, and Coffees for sale low. JOHN KIMBER.

J. B. ROWLEY'S
Insurance Agency.
Capital Represented, $9,000,000.
Fire Insurance Companies.

New England—Assets,	$244,078
North American—Assets,	697,837
Home, New Haven—Assets	659,070
Charter Oak—Assets,	360,000
Columbia—Assets,	559,000

Life Insurance Company.

Connecticut Mutual—Assets,	$7,000,000

The above Companies issue policies on as favorable terms as other responsible companies. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Life Insurance.
Persons desiring Life Insurance, are invited to investigate the standing and plan of the CONNECTICUT MUTUAL before making an application elsewhere, as by so doing they may save nearly half their money.
J. B. ROWLEY, Agent.
L. JANES, Solicitor.
Office at J. Humphrey's Clothing Store, Main St., Racine. may24

GROVESTEEN & CO.,
PIANO FORTES!
MANUFACTURERS.
499 Broadway, New York
THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC and the trade is invited to our
NEW SCALE
SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD
PIANO FORTES,
WHICH FOR
Volume and Purity of Tone,
are unrivalled by any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements,
French, Grand Action, Harp Pedal, Iron Frame, Over-Strung Bass, &c.
and each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over thirty years in their manufacture, is
Fully Warranted in Every Particular.
The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the Highest Award of Merit over all others at the celebrated
WORLD'S FAIR,
where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and also at the
AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR
Five Successive Years,
the gold and silver medals from both of which can be seen at our wareroom. By the introduction of improvements we make a still more
Perfect Piano Forte
and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at a price that will preclude all competition.

PRICES:
No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $250.
No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $275.
No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style $300.

Terms: Nett Cash, in Current Funds.
Descriptive Circulars sent free. july27-1y

TITUS BLOCK,
RACINE, WIS.
RAYMOND & JONES,
Wholesale & Retail Dealers
IN
SHELF & HEAVY HARDWARE!
Iron & Steel,
NAILS & STOVES.
Manufacturers of
Japanned, Tin, Copper And Sheet Iron Ware,
FARMING TOOLS
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS!
THE LARGEST AND Best Assorted Stock
OF
COOK & PARLOR STOVES
In the Market,
Which will be Sold Cheap for Cash!
Our Facilities for JOBBING and REPAIRING are Unsurpassed!
H. RAYMOND,
THOS. JONES.

FURNITURE.

M. SPIECH,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
CABINET AND FURNITURE WARE,
On Sixth Street,
a few doors West of the Baptist Church, is prepared to sell
Furniture,
of all kinds, as cheap as can be purchased elsewhere in the city.
Gilt, Rosewood and Oval Frames
FOR
PICTURES AND PHOTOGRAPHS.
Ready Made Coffins always on hand, or made to order. We have a good supply of Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings for Picture Frames. Persons having pictures to frame will do well to give us a call.
Racine, May 6, 1865.

Fish retail from five to eight pounds. JOHN KIMBER.

BIOKRENE
OR
LIFE-REJUVENATOR.
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK
YOUTH TO THE AGED!

THIS PREPARATION IS UNEQUALled as a Rejuvenator and Restorer of wasted or inert functions.

The aged should be certain to make the Biokrene a household god, inasmuch as it will render them youthful in feeling and in strength, and enable them to live over again the days of their pristine joy. It not only exhilarates but strengthens, and is really an invaluable blessing, especially to those who have been reduced to a condition of servility, self abuse, misfortune, or ordinary sickness. No matter what the cause of the impotency of any human organ, this superb preparation will remove the effect at once and forever.

BIOKRENE
CURES *Impotency General Debility, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Weakness of the Organs of Generation, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable and novel effect upon the nervous system;* and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their NATURAL VIGOR, will find a speedy and permanent cure in the

BIOKRENE.
The FEEBLE, the LANGUID, the DESPAIRING, the OLD should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purposes.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

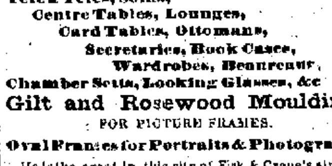
It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One Dollar per Bottle, or six Bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally.

Sent by express anywhere, by addressing
HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors,
28 Dey Street, New York.
FULLER, FINCH & FULLER and LORD & SMITH, Chicago, Wholesale Agents. july12-1y

Largest and Cheapest

Furniture Wareroom
IN RACINE.
FRED. IBING, MANUFACTURER No. 4 Main street, near the Racine and Mississippi Railroad depot. No Eastern slop work. Furniture to suit the times—Mahogany, Cherry, Oak and Black Walnut. We invite the public to call and examine our stock!
Tete a Tetes, Sofas, Centre Tables, Lounges, Card Tables, Ottomans, Secretaries, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Beaureaur, Chamber Setts, Looking Glasses, &c
Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings
FOR PICTURE FRAMES.
Oval Frames for Portraits & Photographs
He is the agent in this city of Fisk & Crane's air tight and indestructible



Metallic Burial Cases.
These preserve the body from decomposition and prevent the emission of offensive odor, and are the most suitable thing for its use that has ever been invented.
Walnut and Cherry Polished Coffins,
on hand or made to order at the shortest notice.
FRED. IBING.
August 20, 1862.

SCHUMACHER & RITCHIE,
No. 128 Main Street, Racine,
DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO, CIGARS AND LIQUORS.
We keep on hand the best and choicest stock of
CHEWING TOBACCO,
PLUG AND FINE CUT,
Pipes & Smokers Articles
in great varieties, and as fine an assortment of
LIQUORS,
and Imported
RHEIN WINES,
as ever brought to this market.
GIVE US A CALL.
F. SCHUMACHER. [may4] B. RITCHIE.

J. H. WINSLOW & CO.
[ESTABLISHED 1860.]
10,000 Watches, Chains, Silver Articles, &c.
WORTH, $500,000.
TO BE SOLD AT ONE DOLLAR EACH, WITHOUT REGARD TO VALUE.
And not to be Paid for until You Know What You Are to Get.
A SPLENDID LIST OF ARTICLES.

		EACH
100	Gold Hunting Cased Watches	$115 00
100	Gold Watches	70 00
200	Ladies' Gold Watches	40 00
600	Ladies' and Gent's Silver Watches	18 00
1000	Revolving Castors	15 to 40 00
3000	Drinking Cups	7 to 10 00
3000	Oval and Chased Gold Bracelets	5 to 10 00
3000	Vest, Neck and Guard Chains	8 to 10 00
3000	Ladie's California Diamond Rings	5 to 8 00
3000	Magic Spring and Snap Lockets	4 to 10 00
10000	Gold Pens with Silver Extension Cases	4 to 6 00
10000	Mounted Hold's	4 to 5 00
3000	Sets Ladies' Jewelry	5 to 10 00
5000	Tea, Desert & Table Spoons, per doz	12 to 24 00
5000	Dessert and Table Forks, per dozen	14 to 24 00
4000	Butter Knives, per pair	8 to 10 00
8000	Napkin Rings, per pair	6 to 10 00
31000	other articles	4 to 10 00

Certificates of all the various articles stating what each one can have, are first put into envelopes, sealed up and mixed; and when ordered, are taken out without regard to choice and sent by mail, thus giving all a fair chance. On the receipt of the Certificate, you will see what you can have, and then it is at your option to send one dollar and take the article or not.

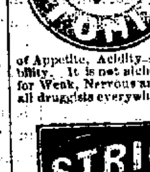
One of these envelopes will be sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents; five for one dollar; eleven for $2 thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10, and 100 for $15.

Agents wanted everywhere. Great inducements to Ladies and Gents to act as such. Fail not to send for Circular, which gives special terms, full list and particulars.
Address J. H. WINSLOW & CO.,
45-3m No. 246, Broadway, N. Y.

NOTICE TO Wounded and Sick Soldiers,
ALL THOSE RESIDING IN THE counties of Racine and Walworth wishing to apply for Invalid Pensions, will call for examination at my office corner Main and Ninth Streets, Racine.
P. R. HOY, Examining Surgeon,
For the Counties of Racine and Walworth.
Racine, Jan. 14, 1865.

FRESH CANNED FRUITS
AT BLISS & ERB'S

TAKE CARE OF YOUR
THROAT, AND Lungs.
DR. STRICKLAND'S
Mellifluous Cough Balsam
Is warranted to be the only preparation known to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Chronic Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis and Croup.—Being prepared from Honey and Herbs it is healing, softening and expectorating, and particularly suitable for all affections of the Throat and Lungs. For sale by Druggists everywhere



DYSPEPSIA.
DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC is a concentrated preparation of Roots and Herbs, with antiacids and carminatives, to strengthen the stomach and nervous system. It is a certain remedy for Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Nervousness, Loss of Appetite, Acidity of the Stomach, Flatulency and Debility. It is not alcoholic, therefore particularly suited for Weak, Nervous and dyspeptic persons. For sale by all druggists everywhere at $1 per bottle.

STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY
Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate Relief and effects a permanent cure — Try it directly. It is warranted to cure.
For sale by all druggists at 50 cents per bottle. jan17-1y.

GET BOOTH'S
PREM. OYSTERS
AT BLISS & ERB'S.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!
94 Main Street,
RACINE, WISCONSIN.
F. ELMLINGER
Has just returned
NEW YORK
the largest and best selected stocks of
GOODS & CLOTHING
the to this market. He carries on
TAILORING BUSINESS,
AND
MAKES TO ORDER
All kinds of the most fashionable
GENTLEMENS' CLOTHING.
HIS
Furnishing Goods
he will sell at prices to suit the times. He also keeps a hand a variety of
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings.
LINENS, SHIRTS, COLLARS,
Neck Ties, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c., &c., which he offers to the public at the lowest figures for cash. A share is respectfully solicited.
June 1, 1865. june7

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
TRUNK AND HARNESS
ESTABLISHMENT.
EDWIN FOSTER, NO. 131 MAIN ST., Racine, is now ready to
Supply the Trade
with a splendid variety of
TRUNKS, HARNESSES,
VALISES,
SADDLES, WHIPS,
AND EVERY THING IN HIS LINE.
The articles of his manufacture
Cannot be Excelled
For Style, Beauty of Workmanship, or Durability.
Racine, June 1, 1865. june7tf

BOOTS & SHOES.
THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS opportunity to inform his old friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Shoe Shop across the way from his old stand, and is now opening of the
LARGEST AND BEST STOCKS OF
BOOTS AND SHOES
that was ever opened in Racine. His stock is all made under his supervision, and he can warrant it to give
PERFECT SATISFATION.
Every variety of Shoes
LADIES, CHILDREN,
Misses and Boys.
as well as a very large stock of
BOOTS FOR GENTLEMEN,
can be found on his shelves. He flatters himself that by having the
Best of Workmen
and using the
BEST OF STOCK,
he can make work that
CANNOT BE BEAT
in this city.
Repairing done on Short Notice, and at a Reasonable Price.
Remember the place, at No. 90 Main Street, formerly McCreary & Soens' old stand.
F. REICHERT.
Racine, March 5, 1865.

GET BOOTH'S
PREM. OYSTERS
AT BLISS & ERB'S.

DR. MARK'S
SYPHILITIC CURE.
This Celebrated Remedy is an Infallible Cure for SYPHILIS in the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Stages.

IN ALL LARGE CITIES THERE EXists a contagious SEXUAL disease called SYPHILIS which is capable of transmission by inoculation.

DR. MARK'S SYPHILITIC CURE
is the only medicine that will cure SYPHILIS in all its various and complicated forms, and thoroughly eradicate the syphilitic poison or virus from the system.

SYMPTOMS OF THE FIRST OR PRIMARY STAGE.
This is known by chancres or ulcers appearing soon after an exposure. To cure this stage, use Dr. Mark's Syphilitic Cure Pills and Syphilitic Wash, which never fails to cure Syphilis in a few days. Ten to fifteen days faithful treatment usually suffices to cure the first stage. One or two packages never fails to cure this stage. Price per package, $12 50.

SYMPTOMS OF THE SECONDARY STAGE OF SYPHILIS.
This is known by the following: Ulcers in the Mouth, Nose, Throat, Glands, Skin, Head, Nails, Mucous Membranes, Cancerous Sores on the Arms and Legs, Eruptions on the Skin, Scrofula, etc. To cure the second stage, use Dr. Mark's Syphilitic Cure Pills and Throat Wash, if the throat is ulcerated—if not, omit the wash. These medicines are an infallible cure for this stage if used a sufficient length of time to eradicate the poison from the system. Price per package, $10 50, including Throat Wash—if omitted, $9 00 per package.

SYMPTOMS OF THIRD OR TERTIARY STAGE SYPHILIS.
This stage is known by the following symptoms:—Nodes or hard and painful Tumors on the Bones, Enlargements of the Joints, or Contractions, Hard Pains in the Bones and Joints, Caries or Decay of the Bones, Syphilitic Rheumatism, Alteration of the Parts, etc. To cure the Third or Tertiary Stage, use Dr. Mark's Syphilitic Cure and Pills. These medicines will cure the longest standing and worst cases. They will cure the most excruciating pains in the Bones and Joints in a few days.—Price per package, $9,00.

Advice to the Afflicted.
Read the symptoms above described of each stage of Syphilis, and procure at once the medicines for the stage with which you suffer. They will effectually cure you.

A Treatise on Syphilitic Diseases, giving plain directions to cure the different stages, accompanies each package of the medicine.

N. B.—DR. MARK'S SYPHILITIC CURE AND PILLS are an infallible cure for RHEUMATISM, no matter how long standing or how bad. They remove the CAUSE, and the CURE IS CERTAIN AND PERMANENT. Price $9 00 per package.

The Medicines will be sent by Express to all parts of the country, on receipt of the money, and 25 cents additional to pay for boxing and shipping.

Prepared and sold by Dr. D. EASTERLY & CO., No. 70 North Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo., and at their Branch store, No. 99 Madison street, Chicago, Illinois.

DR. EASTERLY'S
Vegetable Pain Killer
Will cure Bruises, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Colic, Cramps or Spasms, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery or Bowel Complaints, Nervous Affections, Pain in the Face, Painters' Colic, Ague in the Face, Pain in the Back and Limbs, and, in fact, wherever it is applied.
PAIN CANNOT EXIST.

THIS IS THE MOST SPEEDY AND Efficacious Medicine ever discovered, to relieve persons suffering PAIN. It is used internally and externally with never-failing success. As a Family Medicine it is invaluable.

DR. EASTERLY'S PAIN KILLER
Is the best remedy known for the Cure of CHOLERA.—Should that awful scourge again visit the United States, as it is feared it will, every family should supply themselves with this Medicine, to use in the early stage of the disease.

Price 75 cents per bottle.

Prepared and sold by Dr. E. EASTERLY & CO., No 70 North Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo. Sold at their Branch Medicine Store, No. 99 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

LADIES, READ THIS.
Dr. HOOPER'S
FEMALE CORDIAL.
This Elegant and Popular ... will Cure all Female ... Painful ... Leucorrhoea ... Womb, and ... as when caused by ... tural causes.

FEMALES SUFFERING UNDER ANY of the difficulties above enumerated, ... to use

Dr HOOPER'S FEMALE CORDIAL.
It is the most pleasant and infallible remedy ever invented for the cure of female complaints ...
Price $1 50 per bottle.
Prepared and sold by Dr E. EASTERLY & CO., No. 70 North Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo. Sold at their Branch Family Medicine Store, No. 99 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

DR. EASTERLY'S
Fever and Ague Killer
Will Cure Ague and Fever, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, and every form of Fever incident to the West.

This celebrated and infallible remedy has been fifteen years established in St. Louis, and is universally known throughout the great Mississippi Valley as the only reliable medicine for the cure of Ague and Fever in all its forms. Ague and fever sufferers, an infallible prescription is here presented you,

TO CURE AGUE AND FEVER!
Take a dose of Dr. Easterly's Family Pills, and when done operating, take Dr. Easterly's Fever and Ague Killer, as directed on the bottle, which will stop the Ague and Fever the FIRST DAY. Then, to prevent its return, take the Ague Killer three times a day, on the seventh, fourteenth, twenty-first and twenty-eighth days, dating from the last chill and fever, and you will be

PERMANENTLY CURED!
Let every man, woman and child try it, and if you find it to be true, tell it to your friends.

Price of Ague Killer $1 50 per bottle. Pills 50 cents per box—40 pills in a box.

Prepared and sold by Dr. E. EASTERLY & CO., No. 70 North Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo. Sold at their Branch Family Medicine Store, No. 99 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

DR. COOK'S
MAGIC HAIR OIL
Is the most perfect and admirable article ever discovered for the Preservation, Beauty, Growth and Restoration of the Hair.

IT SOFTENS, BEAUTIFIES, AND Strengthens the Hair, prevents it from falling off and becoming permanently gray, restores the direct of and turns harsh unruly hair into the ... lively and beautiful.

DR. COOK'S MAGIC HAIR OIL.
Is the best TONIC known, and will produce a luxuriant growth of NEW HAIR on BALD HEADS in all cases where artificial means can be of any avail. The most intelligent and beautiful Ladies and Gentlemen ... use it, and regard it an indespensable article for the toilet.

Price 75 cents per bottle.

Prepared and sold by Dr. E. EASTERLY & CO., No 70 North Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo.; also for sale at their Branch Family Medicine Store, No. 99 Madison street Chicago, Ill.

GRIDLEY'S
Salt Rheum and Tetter Ointment
Will cure Salt Rheum, Tetter, Scald Head, Prairie and Barbers' Itch, Illinois Mange, Missouri Scratches, Scrofula, Obstinate Old Sores, Pimples on the Face, and all Diseases and Eruptions on the Skin.

BUT to effect a PERMANENT and RADICAL CURE of Scrofulous and Skin Diseases of every kind, we recommend

DR. EASTERLY'S
Iodine and Sarsaparilla.
To be used INTERNALLY, which purifies the Blood and removes the CAUSE; ... will be effected. Both are advised ... complaints.
Price—the Iodine and Sarsaparilla ...
Price—Gridley's Salt Rheum ... cents per bottle.
Prepared and sold by Dr. E. EASTERLY & CO., No. 70, North Fifth Street, St. Louis, Mo. Sold at their Branch Family Medicine Store, No. 99 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

DR. EASTERLY'S
AMERICAN LINIMENT
Will cure Bruises, Sprains, ... Rheumatism, Contracted ... Joints, Lumbago, Tumors ... Scalds, Pains, and all diseases ... External Remedy is required

THIS Liniment is, beyond all doubt, the ... ous remedy ever offered the public ... penetrating, soothing and healing properties ... solves to the very bones, and give the sufferer ... stant relief.

Such powerful curative properties are combined in

Dr. Easterly's American Liniment,
that it rapidly cures the WORST WOUNDS on MAN and BEAST. Every family should keep it constantly on hand.

Price—75 cents per bottle.

Prepared and sold by Dr. E. EASTERLY & CO., No. 70 North Fifth Street, St. Louis, Mo. Sold at their Branch Family Medicine Store, No. 99, Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

For Sale by
FULLER, FINCH & FULLER,
AND
BURNHAM & VAN SCHANCK
AND ALL THE WHOLEALE DRUGGISTS OF CHICAGO.
AND THE DRUGGISTS OF RACINE.
Jan31-1y

GOOD COFFEE
At Bliss & Erb's